VOL. XXII. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1895. NO. 23

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

NEW YORK--Arrives at 7.00, 10 40 A. M. 2.20, 3.40 P. M. Closes at 7.00, 8.15, 10.40 A. M., 3.30, 7.00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA--Arrives at 7.00, 7.45, 10.00 A. M., 1.00, 4.10, 7.20 P. M. Closes at 5.45, 10 00 A. M., 1 40, 3.30, 6 00 P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE--Arrives at 8.00 A. M. and leaves at 8.07 A. M.

EMILIE, OXFORD VALLEY, &c--Arrives at 10.10 A. M. Close at 11.45 A. M.

NEWTOWN Stage arrives 11.30 A M, leaves 1.00 P. M.

WESTERN--Arrives at 7 45, 10.00 A. M. Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A. M.

W. H. H. FINE, P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In effect October 1st, 1894.

Leave Bristol for Phila. (Broad St.), *2.46, 5.35, 6 30, 6.52, 7.18, *8.12, 8 23, *9.14, 9.51, *10.20 A. M. 12.05, 12.55, *1.17, *2.40, *3 08, 3.10, 4 02, 4.59, 5 43, 6.25, *7.00, *7.32, 8.30, 9.27, *11 03 P. M.

Sunday trains, *2 46, 7.00, *8.11, 9.00, *10.26 A. M. *12.04, 12 25, 5.05, 5 43, *7.21, 8.00, *8.20, 8.50, 9 28, *11.03 P. M.

Leave Phila. (Broad St), for Bristol, 12 01, *3.20, 6 07, *6 50, 7 34, *8 14, *8.25, 8.30, 9.55, *11 14 A. M. 12.01, 1 10, 1.50, 2.48, 3.32, *5 52, 4.30, *5 00, 5.25, *6 00, 6.02, 6.21, 7.27, 9 17, *10.00, 11 15 P. M.

Sunday trains, 12 01, 7 40, *8 25, *8 30, 9.05, 11 45 A. M. 2.00, *5 20, 5 53, *6 20, *6.30, 7 27, *8.12, 10.25 P. M.

(*) Express trains.

For further particulars apply to the ticket agent at the station.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent

Republican Conventions.

The Republicans of Bristol will hold ward and borough conventions on Friday evening of next week, for the purpose of putting in nomination officers to be voted for at the spring election.

The First ward convention will be held in the Town Hall, and William H. Booz will be temporary chairman.

The Second ward convention will be held at Blackwood's Hall, with John S. Worrell as temporary chairman.

The Third ward convention will be held in Mohican Hall, with H. H. Smith as temporary chairman.

The Fourth ward convention will be held at the house of John T. Smith, with John T. Smith as temporary chairman,

The ward conventions will assemble at half-past seven o'clock.

The Borough convention, composed of nine delegates from each ward, will meet at the Town Hall at nine o'clock, and E. W. Minster, chairman of the executive committee, will act as temporary chairman.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Any person sending to this office the names of two new subscribers, and two dollars, will receive the paper free for one year,—three copies of the paper one year for two dollars.

—The Bristol Presbyterian Church is observing the week of prayer.

—The GAZETTE has a fine line of samples of ball programmes, tickets, etc. Call and get suited.

—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bristol Library will be held in the library room on next Thursday evening.

—Bristol's ice harvest closed on Saturday, the dealers having housed over 3000 tons of 9-inch ice from the Silver Lake ponds.

—The real estate of Margaret and James Williams, in Bristol township, was sold by Sheriff Nicholas on Saturday to Dr. E. J. Groom for $50.

—John McGinley and Robert Hibbs, two of Bristol's aged retired farmers, fell upon the icy pavement on Saturday. McGinley had a thigh broken and Hibbs was also badly injured.

—E. Wesley Keeler, Esq., of Doylestown, was appointed by Governor Pattison last night to be Register of Wills of Bucks county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Charles H. Weaver, of Richlandtown, the late incumbent.

—List of letters remaining in Bristol post-office, January 9th, 1895: Mrs. Bamsele, Wm. Carey, J. Grant, Miss Mystic Hoffman, 2; James J. C. Jordan, Augusta Mangold, Miss Delia McFlynn, Mrs. Henry M. Parks, E. Roth, L. St Clair, Master Frank Winder.

—The Bristol library room has been freshened up by new paint and paper and a new floor covering, and it now presents a very neat appearance. The patrons of the library are indebted to Messrs. George A. Shoemaker and Frank F. Bell for the improvements.

—The Philadelphia Times is a model of excellence of a metropolitan newspaper. Its typographical appearance is unsurpassed, its editorial are purgent, its local and news columns reflect great credit upon the management and it is every way worthy of the great success it has attained.

—Miss Lucy Stockton, of Burlington, N. J., will make her second appearance at the Wood street A. M. E. Church, on next Tuesday eneuing. Miss Stockton is an elocutionest of much merit, Mr. A. J. Conn, of Brisnol, Miss Mary A. Still, of Burlington and other talent will add to the evenin'gs entertainment.

—The annual election of directors of the Farmers' National Bank was held last Tuesday, and the old board were re-elected. The directors are: Edward Thomas, Louis A Hoguet, Elwood Burton, J. P. Agnew, M.D., John Burton, Benjamin F. Taylor, George A. Shoemaker, Harvey H. Gillam and Edward Swain. At a meeting of the directors Benjamin F. Taylor was unanimously re-elected president.

—The annual meeting of Fidelity Building Association was held at the office of A. Weir Gilkeson on last Tuesday evening. The secretary's report showed that the rate of earning for the year was 8.6 per cent.; that the receipts for the year were $24,484; the amount loaned was $11,900, and stock withdrawn about $12,000. The directors for the year 1895 are James Wright, George A. Shoemaker, William V. Leech, Thomas B. Harkins and Harvey S. Rue. James Wright is president, A. Weir Gilkeson secretary, and William Blackwood treasurer.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Laura Steel is visiting friends in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Frank Buckman, of Easton, Pa., is visiting his brother, Mr. W. G. Buckman.

Miss Emily Fenimore, of St. Davids, Delaware County has been in Bristol this week, the guest of Miss Louise Swain.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Masters, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., spent several days in Bristol during the past week, the guests of Miss Annie Landreth.

Lemuel Jarvis, son of Capt. L. Jarvis, has passed the required examination and been admitted on the school ship Saratoga which started this week on her midwinter cruise to the West Indies.

Baptist Church Notes.

Rev. E. A. Rook, pastor of the Baptist Church will preach the second of a series of sermons to young men. Subject: "Gilded Palaces of Vice." Mr. and Mrs. Rook will sing at this service. All young men cordially invited.

A men's meeting will be held at the Baptist Church on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, under the auspices of the "Men's Volunteer Association." The meeting will be of a revival character, and is for men only. Singing by Mrs. Shull All men are invited.

The week of prayer is being observed at the Baptist Church this week. To-morrow (Friday) evening the pastor will preach a short sermon on "The Starless Crown." Revival meetings will be held every evening next week, except Saturday. At these meetings the pastor will make fifteen minute addresses on the following subjects:

Monday Evening—The Conversion of John Bunyan.

Tuesday Evening—The Conversion of Martin Luther.

Wednesday Evening—The Conversion of Saul of Tarsus.

Thursday Evening—A girl's Message to her Father.

Friday Evening—Chained to a Slave Master.

Death of the Founder of the Bristol Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. James M. Harlow, of the Presbytery of Geneva, died at Shertsville, N. Y., December 13, 1894, in the 87th year of his age. His last pastorate was at Shertsville from 1870 to 1873, and he has since resided there.

Mr. Harlow was formerly the minister of the Presbyterian Church of this place. In Rev. Dr. Murphy's "History of the Presbyters of the Log College" he has the following to say of the Rev. Mr. Harlow:

"The Presbyterian Church of Bristol owes its origin to the energy and self-denying efforts of Rev. Mr Harlow, who came from Centerville to Bristol and moved in the matter of its organization, and especially in the work of the erection of a house of worship, as early as the spring of 1844. At the time of the organization, October 17, 1845, the membership consisted of only 14 persons, none of whom are now living. The present church was built chiefly through the untiring efforts of Mr. Harlow."

Mr. Harlow commenced his ministry here with the organization of the church, and to him, under God, it is indebted for its being The building was erected in 1844. While it was being built Mr. Harlow held services in the building now occupied by Mr. Matthews, on the corner of Radcliffe and Market streets.

Green Goods Men in Bucks County.

Here is a chance for the Bucks County Detective Association or the local authorities of Morrisville to make themselves famous by securing the apprehension of green goods swindlers.

A friend in New York has forwarded to the GAZETTE a copy of a newspaper, "The Mesaba Range," published at Biwabik, Minnesota, which contains the following paragraph:

The latest green goods circular to be called to our attention was one received by a firm of local business men, sent by one "Amos Adams" of Morrisville, Pa. These circulars are all after one pattern. They want the "sucker" to go to them to buy what are supposed to be counterfeit bills made from genuine government plates. When the sucker arrives he is shown genuine money. Then he pays $1 for $10 worth and while he counts out his money the satchel containing the big "wad" is exchanged for one containing nothing but sawdust and the sucker goes away with sawdust in exchange for his good money.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

"Devotional meeting" of the W. C. T. U next Wednesday afternoon, January 16th, 1895.

The Loyal Temperance Legion will meet every Saturday afternoon, in the Methodist Church. All children are invited to meet with them.

QUAY TURNED DOWN.

Charles F. Warwick, City Solicitor, was nominated yesterday by the Philadelphia Republican City Conventin for Mayor, to succeed Edwin S. Stuart. The vote stood: Warwick, 684; Senator Boise Penrose, 233; ex-City Treasurer George D. McCreary, 1

United States Senator Matt Quay began laying pipes for Penrose two months ago, despite protests from the local leaders. David Martin, chief of the combine, started a revolt, and openly announced he would not support Penrose. Charles F. Porter, Ham Disston and District Attorney George F. Graham joined in the revolt. The result was a turndown for Penrose and the success of Warwick. It is a bad blow for Quay, who sent out the edict that Penrose must be the nominee.

Mr Warwick is forty-two years old and is identified with the Philadelphia, rather than the Quay State, clique. The Penrose delegates refused to make Warwick's nomination unanimous.

—At the GAZETTE job office a large stock of envelopes, cards, bill heads, statements, are kept on hand and everything in the printing line executed without unnecessary delay.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

THREE GREAT RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1895.—Pressed by a committee of dissatisfied stockholders, the officers and directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad have made an unusually interesting report respecting the business of the company for the past year. Although a business of $35,000,000 was transacted, nearly $3,000,000 a month, the net earnings were not sufficient to pay a dividend. The surplus, after meeting interest charges and other necessary payments, is only $127,000, or about one-third of one per cent. upon the capital stock of $40,000,000. While the bonds of the company outstanding are only $34,000,000, the guarantees aggregate $48,000,000 and the floating debt $2,875,000, making a total of $85,275,000 of obligations upon which interest must be paid before a dividend can be declared upon the capital stock. From a little coal railroad confined in its operations by the Quakers of Pennsylvania to one State, the Lehigh Valley has developed into a most important artery of trade. Its main line extends from the Atlantic coast at Jersey City, a distance of 450 miles by double track, to Lake Erie at Buffalo At Buffalo the Lehigh Transportation Company has a fleet of magnificent freight steamers which ply to Chicago, and even to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior. The Lehigh Valley has, therefore, the means of transporting to the seaboard the grain, the flour and the ores of the interior States and giving in exchange coal supplied from its own mines, the products of the Eastern mills and the great variety of imported merchandise. Yet with all these facilities and the great amount of capital involved a dividend has not been earned. More than that the lake fleet sustained a loss of $149,000 upon its operations. The suspension of dividends upon Lehigh Valley stock has been a matter of general regret. Aside from the large number of people interested personally, Lehigh University has been affected, and it finds itself in about the same position that Johns Hopkins University was in when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stopped paying dividends a few years ago. The annual meeting of the railroad will be held next week. The effort to oust President Wilbur will not succeed, but the faction of stockholders who oppose him may succeed in getting one or more of their number upon the board of directors.

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The Reading Railroad will also hold its annual meeting next week. Notwithstanding all the talk about opposition to Joseph S. Harris he will be re-elected president, and it looks now as if there would be no opposition to him at the meeting. The report of the receivers will not make a favorable showing for the year's operations. Low prices for coal, and the general depression of business, affected the unfortunate Reading, which has not earned enough to pay interest upon its general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, to say nothing of paying interest and dividends upon the $100,000,000 represented by the preferred bonds and stock. A great deal of Pennsylvania money is tied up in these two companies, the Reading and the Lehigh Valley, and when they become prosperous, as they surely will in the course of time, the increase in the market value of the securities will enhance the wealth of Pennsylvanians by millions of dollars.

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The Pennsylvania Railroad began to shape its affairs early in 1893 for the depression in business which its discreet managers saw was bound to follow the election of a Democratic President, and by curtailing its expenses it has succeeded in a great measure in preventing a reduction in net earnings which would have been embarassing. The annual report will show a decrease in net earnings, especially upon the western lines, but, as a whole, the system appears to be in excellent condition, and with a revival in business this company will be one of the first to show improvement. The finances of the Pennsylvania Railroad are so handled that the parent company is promptly reimbursed when it makes expenditures upon the branch lines.

F. D. M.

The Trolley Will Supplant Steam Between Burlington and Mt. Holly.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will begin work in a few days on the construction of a trolley between Mt. Holly and Burlington, says the Philadelphia Press. It will use the tracks which for a number of years have been operated by steam, and it forms a connecting link between the seashore road at Mt. Holly and the Camden & Amboy Line at Burlington.

A charter for the new company has been secured, and it is to be known as the Burlington & Mt. Holly Traction Company. Besides trolleying the connecting line between Mt. Holly and Burlington a trolley line will be constructed in the city of Burlington, when the Councils of that place grant a permit for so doing.

It is the intention of the officers of the company to push the work ahead as rapidly as possible, so that the road will be in full operation early this year.

The facilities for intercourse between the two towns are at present limited owing to the inadequate train service. It is proposed to run the electric car at short intervals and to increase the service as the business warrants.

The transferring of this line into a trolley one is done for two things, one to give better service and the other to test the electrical system on railroads. If it is a success as far as the latter object is concerned, it is presumed that a number of the branch lines on which there are only one or two trains a day will be converted into electric roads, and in this way be able to compete with the trolley roads.

In dissecting his mule, which had died of some unaccountable ill that did not yield to treatment, Richard Doran, of Norristown, found in his muleship's stomach a beer or porter-bottle, unbroken and empty. Whether the bottle was full when the long-eared brute gulped it down and the contents made him drunk unto death, or the bottle had been swallowed when somebody was dosing the mule, nobody knew.-Doylestown Republican.

LETTER FROM BERMUDA.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, Dec. 23, 1894.

EDITOR GAZETTE—Thus far I have been jotting down things as they have occurred to me, without any idea of orderly arrangement, just exactly as I have been seeing things, getting impressions and information.

Information about Bermuda does not seem to exist in solid chunks. The bibliography of the place is very meager. A dozen or twenty monographs, on the soil, the birds, the reptiles, the mammals, the plants, etc, many of them by Americans, have been written, but only two or three are obtainable, and none of them, of course, are of any particular interest to the unscientific tourist. "Bermuda—Past and Present" (1883) is mentioned, but I have not yet found a copy. "Stark's Bermuda Guide," ten years old, is on sale and is worth having, and there is Mrs. Dorr's "Bermuda, an Idyl of the Summer Islands," also ten years old, and, which I have been told, is the best work on the subject that has been written. I must, however confess to such poor taste that I cannot discover from the book itself any earthly reason for its existence. It is a raphsody, and is as barren of anything about Bermuda as was Artemus Ward's lecture on the Sandwich Islands upon its subject. These, with "Bermuda Generally," a little pamphlet by a nameless author, comprise the list, to which may be added the semi-official "Bermuda Almanac," published by the Royal Gazette, and the colonial "Blue Book," the official annual register of the colony. It is said that visitors cannot get the latter, but I intend to try.

The late Mrs. Eames, who probably did as much or more than any one person to introduce Bermuda to New York, wrote a series of letters to the Churchman, and the Islands have been passingly mentioned by others both in books and letters to the press, but a great deal yet remains to be written.

Stark's Guide contains a very interesting account of the early history of the colony, from which it appears that Capt. John Smith, of Pocohontas fame, included Bermuda in his history of Virginia. As Smith was never here, this reminds me of Pizarro's autographs exhibited at Chicago Old Pizarro couldn't write, so his secretary got up the autograph and the sanctified old pirate made a scratch underneath.

The Islands are simply the highest part of an immense coral reef They lie north-east and south-west in the form of a fish hook with the shank pointing north-east. They are almost exactly south-east of New York and due east of Charleston, S. C., about 700 miles from the former and a little more from the latter; all alone out here in the ocean with Cape Hatteras, the nearest land, 625 miles distant. The important islands are Ireland, Somerset, Great Bermuda, St. George's and St. David's, all but the first and last mentioned are connected by fine bridges, while the main island is five or six times the size of the others altogether. I have called it "Great Bermuda' from my recollection of school geography. I have not heard it mentioned here by any name, Practically the colony is all one place for all general purposes, there is about as much distinction between "Bermuda" and "the Bermudas" as there is in our designation of "Congress" or "the Congress." "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

The coral reef extends from 8 to 10 miles out to sea on the north and only a mile or so on the south, and while the channel through the reef on the north is both intricate and narrow, there is no channel at all on the south. The beach on the south is said to be largely sandy, (we have not yet been there) but the north is solid rock. The land rises in many undulating hills to an extreme height of about 250 feet. The hills are covered with cedar groves, and, for the most part, crowned with forts and other military affairs, while the valleys are filled with the sub-tropical vegetation so delightful to the eye. It is the boast of the Bermudians that any plant in the world will grow here, and I have no doubt it is true, though the thoroughly tropical ones, such as mangroves and some of the palms, cannot find enough heat to fruit, nor would the northern nut trees reach perfection. The rock is of the various forms of coral or soft limestone produced from the coral, the soil is a reddish-brown loamy stuff without a particle of clay, which, when squeezed, does not stick to and scarcely discolors the hand.

The extreme length from south-west to north-east is 16 miles, while as to width it may be said that the main island is about two miles wide at the widest and half a mile at the narrowest part, though the indenting bays and sounds make it impossible to fix an average width—at least I cannot do it from the map I have. All told there are about 18 square miles out of water. Of this only about 2400 acres are under cultivation, the rest is house gardens, cedar groves, fortifications and roads. The roads are a delight, beautifully winding, (I do not think I have yet seen one that is straight for a hundred yards), gently undulating and without mud or dust are their general characteristics. The material is too heavy to fly as dust under the carriage wheels, in places where it is ground into "sill" and rain reduces it to a consistency about like wet marble dust, while the porous character of the soil takes up all moisture almost immediately. The places that, under other conditions, might be muddy or dusty seem very few, the road-bed being nearly always hard and well knit. A hundred miles in length of these beautiful driveways go meandering through the island, varying in width from 50 feet, in a very few places, to 12 or 15 in many places, and averaging perhaps 20 feet as a rule. So much for the physical characteristics—dry, perhaps like the soil and yet one wants to know them. The life of the colony is made up, however, like that of every other place, of the other characteristics, military, civil, agricultural and commercial, social, climatic and general, to which those fond of out-door life would add floral and faunal.

Bermuda is first of all a great military machine, carefully oiled and constantly watched and inspected by the Imperial Government. It is a vast fortress, storehouse and repair station. In impregnability it ranks second only to Gibraltar, and as a Naval Station it is second only to Malta. No vessel of any size can get anywhere near land, except under the guidance of a native pilot, while the submarine mines, great guns, and all the most approved appliances of modern military science would seem able to detect and blow to atoms anything that came within reach. Whatever diabolical secrets the forts contain are carefully guarded, visitors not being admitted, I believe, to any of them. The dock-yard is open to all, under a pass from the officer in charge. Here is the largest floating dock in the world. We have not yet been there. We will go as a matter of course, though I confess that the fact that a thing is the "largest in the world" does not always fire my soul. I always think that when the occasion arises, some fellow will come along and make a bigger one.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The strategic importance of Bermuda to the British is, of course, its proximity to us Yankees. Somehow or other our cousins did not fully wake up to this until our War of the Rebellion gave them an object lesson At that time these lazy, lovely islands of a summer sea blossomed out into a great transshipping depot, where hundreds of cargoes were discharged from British vessels and loaded into blockade runners, and Bermuda for a time "struck ile." After we had "licked things into shape" the British lion saw the point, woke up all over and proceeded to make Bermuda bristle with forts and guns and things, and if we ever should fight with our cousins we will, no doubt, wish Bermuda at the bottom of the sea. The Island ought by rights belong to us. I believe the people sympathized with us during the Revolution, and if we had not had all on hand that we could comfortably take care of at that time I have no doubt the present state of the place would be very different. There was much in common originally, the Islands did a brisk trade with Virginia and the Carolinas in the early days, and the same peaceful and sweet-souled Puritans, who hung and tortured and burned their fellow citizens in our Salem, made just the same efforts to establish religious liberty here. They had a "ducking stool" in operation and the rock on which it stood and served its pious purpose was shown us yesterday, and they burned one witch, the record of whose trial and sentence was shown us a few days ago by the courteous Prothonotary of the Court. I suppose in such a thoroughly genial climate, however, it would be impossible to ripen either Puritans or persummons as a steady crop, and so religious liberty died out and the Church of England finally became established here.

The civil administration, like that of England and all her colonies, is in the main features quite familiar to an American and upon a superficial glance seems very Democratic. The Executive Department is represented by the Governor and Executive Council of six members The Legislature by the Legislative Council or Upper House of eight members and a House of Assembly or Lower House of 36 members The latter is elective and every man, white and black, has a vote upon a property qualification Two black men sit in this body at present One wonders why it is that, with a population of ten thousand blacks and five thousand whites, the Lower House is not solid ebony, but it is soon found that the black race here is as it is elsewhere, much more fond of present fun than of acquiring property. The Bermudians humorously say that they encourage the annual horse races so that the negroes will spend all their money and thus fail to accumulate sufficient property to acquire the franchise. The civil division is the parish, which is a mixture of our county and township, and, of course, has its origin in the [illegible] what hard on the parsons. There is a church in each parish, but as each of the nine parishes cannot sustain a rector there is one clergyman for two parishes, and while the law only requires one service on Sunday in each parish church the people of course require more, so that the position of rector is by no means a sinecure. The town of Hamilton has the Cathedral Church, a handsome building, at the dedication of which we were present. It replaces the old Trinity Church, which was not a cathedral, however, and which was burned by an act of incendiarism ten years ago About half the building, the nave only, is now finished, and it will probably be ten or more years in completion, it being quite as difficult, financially, to build churches here as elsewhere. In addition to the ten churches of the established religion the Presbyterians have two, the Wesleyan Methodists four, the Catholics one, the Reformed Episcopal one, and the African M. E. six. So it is no wonder that the Island has such a religious cast of countenance.

As I have said, the civil establishment seems at first glance quite familiar and Democratic. A closer inspection, however, reveals the eagle eye and mailed hand of the Imperial Government, and it is easy to see that Imperial and Colonial matters are very closely mixed and the entire mixture would crystallize at the sound of a gun, and the crystal would be military and Imperial. Thus the Colonial Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the military forces and is always a military man of high standing. The Executive Council is composed of the Senior Officer, in command of the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Receiver General, and two others. Of these the Colonial Secretary and the Receiver General sit also in the Legislative Council, while both bodies have the same Clerk, thus effecting a mixture of the Executive and Legislative. The Judicial Department is composed of a Chief Justice and two assistants, with an Attorney General, a Solicitor General, a Solicitor General, a Provost Marshall and a Prothonotary. There is a mixture, too, of the Judicial and Legislative branches, the Chief Justice being the presiding officer of the Legislative Council and the Prothonotary being the Clerk of the Lower House. The Courts and the Legislature thus cannot sit at the same time. The Governor has an absolute veto power over the Legislature, which has a curious way of designating in each act the length of time it shall be in force, and while not a few acts are passed to remain in force indefinitely, which means, of course, until repealed, apparently the greater number expire by their own limitation after a term of years—and a short term at that—ten years being, I am told, about the usual time.

It is very easy here, as everywhere else, to collect a vast amount of misinformation about the administration of government. The people at large know about as little of the details as our own people know of their's, and while I have endeavored to inquire only at the fountain heads, I may perhaps have drawn some unwarranted conclusions of fact. At any rate, I should not like to attempt an extended account of the administration of affairs without a very great deal more inquiry, although the little I have learned impresses me with the idea that an American lawyer, especially a Pennsylvanian, would become quite at home in practice here in a very short time.

Bermuda's great glory, her climate, is due to her unique position. Being so far north she escapes the tropical heat and the numerous fevers and disorders that belong to tropical countries, and her coral formation, insuring great porosity, of soil and rock prevents the accumulation of rain in pools so that there is no stagnant water on the island. By the way, the place is the most northerly of coral formations, I believe. There are several swamps or marshes, but they are salt marshes, fed by some mysterious connection with the sea, and all that I have seen are of great beauty, being covered with the sub-tropical vegetation of the island. Again the position of the place on or just beyond the eastern border of the Gulf stream entirely prevents frost. By the time the cold winds that sweep diagonally over the northern Atlantic States reach these shores the Gulf stream has entirely drawn their temper. They reach here as gales sometimes, but not as cold ones. Take away the Gulf stream and let frost attack the island and it would be soon practically uninhabited, if, indeed, the action of the ice king upon the soft rock would not entirely destroy the very land itself. It seems to be the one spot of the same latitude where frost has never been known, our Southern States, even Florida itself, being not infrequently visited with a slight reminder that there is such a thing as frost. The summer climate, covering as extremes, from July to September inclusive, according to the testimony of the inhabitants, is very disagreeable. I have found it put very mildly in print, but the thus far uncontradicted testimony of people puts it as almost unbearable, though they seem to survive it without injury, and as far as I can discover it is about such as we sometimes get in the vicinity of Philadelphia for a few days at a time from the middle of July to August, except that here it is continuous for about two months. The thermometer does not reach any such height as it does with us, 85° being given as the highest, but the humidity reaches terrific proportions, and everything is said to reek with the warm dampness of a continuous Turkish bath, with no relief at night. Anyone coming here at this season of the year with the expectation of finding summer will be disappointed. The highest of the daily maximum temperature since we have been here, as shown by the official reports, has been 73°, and the lowest minimum 61°, the latter being, I presume, at night, and all being taken on a hill-top. The average day time temperature may be fairly put at 70°, with perhaps 65° at night. This is not summer, but it is genuine, pure and unadulterated spring. Visitors not infrequently take colds, but it is easy enough not to if one is fortunate enough to have an experienced friend to give warning, as we had. It is only necessary to be careful about food and clothing for 24 or 36 hours after landing, to become acclimated. The day after we landed I was just comfortable in heavy underwear, thick woollen suit and overcoat, and I looked at ladies in white summer dresses and wondered what sort of creatures they could be. A couple of days later I was dressing as I am now, in a light serge suit, and not using an overcoat at all, except to take along when driving. Under cover of a piazza, with a light wrap, one may comfortably sit out in the evening, but it is the part of wisdom not to do so, at least for those who are not in perfect and robust health, and the natives do not do it at all. The air is remarkably clear, even when it showers the view is scarcely interfered with. We have not seen anything like what we call a hard rain, though we have had a number of showers and one rainy day. Little showers come along whenever they feel like it, and it showers away with the sun shining brightly, the wind bringing the water from a cloud at a considerable distance off. It lasts for a few seconds or a few minutes. The one rainy day we have so far seen was curious. The weather report called it "a dull, wet day," and no doubt that is strictly true. It was certainly dull, for the sun was overcast all day, and it was certainly wet, because it wasn't dry. But I could see as far down the bay, and almost as distinctly, as at any other time, and could not hear any rain at all. It was a continuous, light, soft shower. I hope we will have the luck to see a real hard rain. In speaking on the subject, a gentleman said to me "Why, we sometimes have a quite sharp rain for five hours at a time." If this is their worst, I should like to trade some of our 36-hour downpours.

A. WEIR GILKESON.

An Attack on the Clergy by Temperance Speakers.

MR. EDITOR:—Is it not a great pity that some temperance workers can not make an address without running down the churches and ministers of the Gospel—as if the churches and the ministers were responsible for the saloons and the liquor traffic? Two delegates from another town were sent for by the Division of the Sons of Temperance of this town to make addresses on Temperance, not on "ministers," "churches," nor "politics." Ministers and church members who do not vote the prohibition ticket are not all "devils"; neither are all the politicians in the Democratic and Republican parties "hogs," as was intimated by one of the speakers. Neither will all prohibitionists, some (I say some) of whom burst their lungs in screaming "Prohibition" and then go to the polls and vote against it, be in Heaven, and all ministers and church members who do not vote this ticket be in hell, as was also intimated.

If some of these "Past Grands and Present Grands and Future Grands" of our different organizations have the idea that they are going to railroad church members and ministers of the Gospel into their Divisions for the purpose of making them the butts of their jokes and common slang, and run down before them the Church of the living God, which has been purchased by the blood of the "Man of Nazareth" and the "Son of God," and which has waded through the blood of martyrs and faced schisms which have hurled insults and blasphemy at her, they are very much mistaken.

Lest the motive which the undersigned had in leaving when Part II. of this tirade commenced against the churches should be misconstrued, the undersigned begs leave to say that it was not done through cowardice but through duty. He was called upon for an address, not to turn the meeting into a debate. To have replied to the second speaker would have been, according to parliamentary law, to have subjected himself to being called to order, which would have been very gratifying to the speaker who tried to make a battering ram of himself and butt against the church which has withstood the attacks of wiser men than he.

The undersigned would not have it understood that the Division of the Sons of Temperance of this town was in any way responsible for the above, but in every way deplores the whole matter. I believe that this Division is in earnest in its work and the undersigned expects to do everything in his power to aid and encourage its work; but instead of trying to create a breach between the temperance organizations and the churches, he will do all in his power to bring them together. The cause of temperance not only suffers from the liquor traffic but from cranks.

The statement was made by one of the speakers that the church holds itself aloof from the cause of temperance and ministers encourage it in so doing. What does the speaker mean? Is he going to judge the whole church by a few who may happen to discourage temperance work? Suppose either of these speakers who indulged in great explosions of fire-works (some of which were squibs and never went off) against the churches and ministers, should have one black sheep in their families, would they like their whole family to be judged by this one? If there are a few hypocrites in our churches, are we all hypocrites? It is very easy to make statements, but not so easy to prove them. Let these speakers prove that our churches and ministers are holding themselves aloof from temperance. Let them examine the records of all different temperance organizations and they will find that the majority of names upon their roll are members of our different churches. Who forms the Mission Bands connected with our churches? Christians! Who are the head of the Women's Christian Temperance Unions? Christians! When temperance workers wish to form organizations in a town, who do they call upon for aid? Ministers and Christians in their churches. If men who call themselves representatives of prominent temperance organizations wish to make a specialty of railing at ministers and churches, let them come out, not two to one, not to pounce upon one minister who happens to be present at one of their public meetings where he has no fair chance to defend himself, and call the attention of the whole audience to him; but let them come out like men and call upon the ministers of the Gospel to gather themselves in battle array and defend themselves from charges that are made against them which are utterly false, and then see who gets the best of the battle.

The undersigned wishes it understood that he is opposed to making disturbances and is on the side of peace, but when he is asked to sit through such speeches and swallow such doses as were administered to him in last Friday night's meeting, without opening his mouth, he decidedly demurs.

REV. E. A. ROOK,

Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Bristol.

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There is probably no place that offers so much in the way of sight-seeing and other things of general interest as Washington, D. C. Apart from being the Nation's Capital, the magnificent Government Buildings and beautifully-planned streets and public parks make it well worth a visit.

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Detailed itinerary will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Books and Magazines.

If you do not possess a library the next best thing is to know what books are being talked about and by the aid of selected bits get a pleasant knowledge of the contents. This may be done by a subscription to Book News, which is a complete magazine in itself as well as a literary directory, and fifty cents will bring it to your door every month for a year filled with the very meat of all the latest publications, illustrated as well, and with terse, bright criticisms that show you what the world of critical readers thinks of the world of books.

Education by means of magazines may be so easily, cheaply and pleasantly obtained that almost no family has excuse to be without it. And desired periodicals can be subscribed for through Wanamaker's and usually at less than the publisher's prices.

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Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Fall and Winter trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bough from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

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A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy.—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. J.

My son was afflicted with catarrh, I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeabl catarrhal smell all left him. He appears as well as any one.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

Notice.

I beg leave to notify my clients that I will be away from home from December 13, 1894, to January 17, 1895.

My office will remain open as usual, and all business will receive attention.

A. WEIR GILKESON.

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The Ways and Means Committee.

We suppose there is one in every household. If not, appoint one at once and investigate the gold embossed wall papers that are being sold by the Fidelity Wall Paper Co., of 12 N. 11th St., Phila., at 12 and 15c.

Tourist.—I am going to travel; have you a handy reference-book of any kind?

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Waistband is never pulled up.
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TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS
THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1895.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

The attempt in Ohio to form a coalition between the Populists and the Democrats shows the straits into which both parties have been plunged by the triumphal march of Republicanism. The Populists have some radical socialistic ideas which it will be hard for some of the staid old Democrats to swallow. The attempt is probably the forerunner of similar efforts which will be made in other parts of the country. The Populists are making very little headway in the East, and the coalition movement will be of more avail in the West.

A CYNICAL ENGLISHMAN.

Another Englishman has been making a tour of America and predicting dire disaster and all the horrors of revolution. After hurriedly jumping about from city to city and taking notes, John Burns, M P, started for home on Saturday to write a book denouncing the free institutions of the United States and predicting their speedy overthrow. But, as usual, Uncle Sam will go right along in the even tenor of his way, growing richer and more powerful among the nations. The American people have become so used to the evil predictions of John Bull that they are no longer given much thought, and if an Englishman were to say anything good of the United States it would be regarded as something remarkable.

A MYSTERIOUS FORCE.

Men have just begun to get accustomed to the marvelous utility of electricity, which over a single wire will furnish motive power, light and heat, and now the attention is attracted to some new force which as yet is not understood, and, of course, not controlled. The "Georgia Magnet" possesses a power which is as yet not comprehended. When a woman is able to hold her arm straight out from the shoulder and keep it there, notwithstanding the efforts of as many men as can get hold of it, to move the arm out of position, men may well marvel. Another woman has appeared in Iowa who possesses similar powers which she can not explain. These examples certainly give the scientists something to ponder over. Centuries passed before man discovered electricity, and years afterwards elapsed before he knew how to make use of his discovery. The possibilities of this unknown power are beyond conception.

THE GOULD MILLIONS.

According to the inventory and appraisement just filed in New York the estate of Jay Gould is valued at $80,000,000, a sum sufficient to give a competence to each of 1800 men, or say $50,000, which at 5 per cent would yield an income of $2,500 annually ... which is concentrated in one family, is the utterly penniless condition of 800 men who gathered last Sunday in the hall of the Sunday Breakfast Association at Philadelphia, to receive a free but frugal meal. Hardly one of those men would say a good word for Gould, and yet probably there was not one among the number of dissolute men who would suffer self-denial had they the means to gratify their desires, nor would one of them manifest the pluck and energy which made of a poor country lad one of the richest men of America.

All of these men, poor as they are, have the same personal protection from the Government, Federal, State and municipal, that is accorded to the heaviest of tax-payers. They have the benefits of the well-cleaned streets by day and the brilliantly illuminated thoroughfares at night. The parks maintained at public expense, are theirs to enjoy. Water, which costs a city perhaps millions of dollars, is theirs for the asking. A quarantine may be established at heavy expense to ward off a threatened epidemic, and the man who never paid a dollar of taxes in his life is benefitted just as much as are the wealthy. In fact nearly all the machinery of government is intended to benefit all classes of citizens alike. But the bills are all footed by the taxpayer, and a Democratic Congress voted to make the man of wealth pay a still larger sum and imposed a tax of 2 per cent upon all incomes exceeding $4000.

Gould did more than to amass millions. He founded a family, and let us hope that from it may come something better than the gossip which fills the columns of the New York newspapers about the Astors and the Vanderbilts.

—The January topics of Table Talk are "At Five O'clock," "A Breakfast with the Autocrat, Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes, "Housekeepers Inquiries," The New Bill of Fare, New Years, Family Plate in America, New Menus for January; The Market List, Capricious Washington, A Lesson in Dietetics, Fashionable Luncheon and Tea Toilets, Fashion's Horoscope for 1895, A Pretty Story of Napoleon and the popular Violet, etc. 1113 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

—The Pacific railroads have made the western coast of Mexico and Central America almost an unknown land. In "Down the West Coast," in the February Harper's, Charles F Lummis will describe the month's journey by water from San Francisco to Callao, Peru, with its frequent stops and changing of scenery, climate, and manner of living.

—A Mexican paper states that a new project for the sanitation of the sewers in the city of Mexico, at a cost of about $25,000, calls for the building of some twenty-five windmills in different parts of the city to rotate paddle wheels in the sewers and quicken the current to one metre per second.

—A railroad will carry a man from New York to San Francisco for $80, says an exchange. They carry a hog weighing the same weight for $6, a congressman free. The advantage of being a hog is $74, and the advantage of a congressman is $80.

—Among the Democratic Mayoralty nomination possibilities in Philadelphia now spoken of, is Colonel Charles H Banes, formerly of this county.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT MEN.

One of the Roman Emperors is reported to have said, that he considered every moment as lost that was not devoted to self-improvement, or the advantage of the public.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, people in general spend their lives in attending to their own business, provided they have any business to claim their attention. Self improvement is a good thing; there is nothing better to absorb our care. But all people have not time or opportunity for this important service, if it is to be carried on continuously and methodically. It is such a serious business that it does not invite every one's inclination or agree entirely with every person's constitution.

The public welfare is likewise worthy of our highest consideration. A great many people, however, in a population of several thousand, never think of doing anything to promote the public good. In very many cases it would involve extreme personal discomfort, and far too great a degree of self sacrifice, to go outside of the well worn ruts of daily routine to serve the people in any way whatever. They feel that it would not pay, unless there is good pay in it, and that is always a magnet that is sure to attract whether a full equivalent is rendered or not. Whenever an office that is well lined with lucre is open for competition patriots, competent and incompetent, spring into notice as thick as crows in husking time, who are willing and ready to kill two birds with one stone, namely, by serving their pockets while serving the public. Which branch of devotion is first in their estimation we need not pause to consider.

Then, again many have not the time even if they had the will or the ability, to make martyrs of themselves for the advantage of the public. As Sancho says they have "other fish to fry," fish of their own.

Again many people care not a jot how things go, so that everything goes well with them. Public spirit does not trouble or bother such as these. It and they were born far apart. They toil not, neither do they spin, for the general welfare. Figs do not grow on thistles, and thoughts of the public weal do not dwell in minds that are innocent of that kind of thinking. Self, first and forever, is their motto.

Men need not be indifferent to the well being of the people, even if they have not time, or desire, or inclination to lend a helping hand for the good of all. They can at least, use their influence in behalf of selecting their proxies, who, in official stations, will fitly represent their best thoughts and wishes. The right choice is the chief consideration. Good service implies good servants, and every official should be a credit to his place. That which is for the best interests of the public, should be the sole animating spirit in selecting men for office. No heed should be paid to that self seeking which is blind to the true advantage of the people and which would lure others to follow its whim like so many aimless sheep, merely to serve somebody's saucepan or larder, some low ambition or petty quarrel. If there is ever a time when we all ought to be wise and intelligent actors, rather than so many small potatoes, it is when we are about to decide what names shall be printed on the ballots that we will handle at the polls. * * *

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F J Cheney & Co, Toledo O, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo Ohio, by F J Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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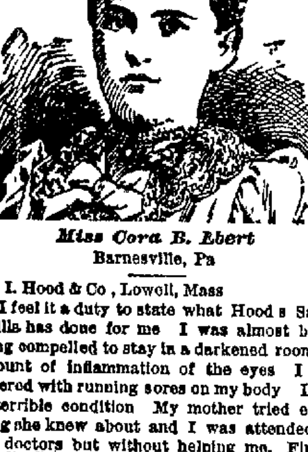
The Success of Hood's Causes Great Rejoicing—A Perfect Cure.



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I Became Stronger,

and was restored to perfect health. At that time I was only twelve years old; now I am nineteen and I have not since been troubled

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

with my eyes or noticed any sign of a return of the sores on my body. I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent blood purifying medicine." MISS CORA EBERT, Barnesville Pa.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

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—In the days of Columbus only seven metals were known to exist. Now there are fifty-one.

Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness.

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PHILADA. THIS Monday, January 7 1895

All-Wool Dress Stuffs

Almost anywhere among the Dress Suiting you can find staple grades at third or even half less than a month ago.

36 in All wool Fancy Cheviots 25c
A month ago would have been 50c
36 in All-wool irregular plaid Cheviot, 25c
A month ago would have been 50c
36 in Cameo Cheviot, All wool, very stylish, 30c
A month ago would have been 50c
46 in mixed Cheviot, very much like the foreign styles 37½c
If made to lay would cost 50c
50 in check Cheviot, a good heavy suiting, 13 styles 37½c
A month ago would have cost 75c
46 in two-toned Novelty Cheviot a beauty, 15 colors 87½c
A month ago would have been 60c
52 in quiet Novelty one of the prettiest of the December stuffs, 10 colors 50c
Made to sell at 85c

Black Dress Goods

Like a touch of rosin to a fiddle bow to get littler prices on any of the Black Dress Goods—they're so well below the retail market already. But importers and makers unite to let us better this already notably best.

At 50c the yard.
46 in All wool Henrietta
Former price 75c

At 65c the yard.
46 in All wool Henrietta
Former price, $1

At 50c the yard.
48 in All wool Cheviot
Former price, 85c

At 60c the yard.
50 in All-wool Cheviot
Former price $1

At 75c the yard.
52 in Diagonal Cheviot
Former price, $1 25

At 75c the yard.
40 in Jacquard Wool Figures
40 in Jacquard Mohair Figures
Former price, $1

At $1 and $1 25 the yard
40 in Silk and wool Henrietta
Regularly $1 25 and $1 50

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Finest English, French, German weaves are counted in. And not a yard of them that has long been in the store! But other yards (newer, you may think no handsomer) will soon be crowded this way and so there must be room-making.

At 75c from $1 50.
Fancy mixed Cheviot in 5 color combinations good weight and made for hard service 44 in

At $1 from $1 75.
Fancy mixed Camel's Hair Homespun a medley of colors woven to quiet taste, very stylish 44 in

At $1.25 from $2 50
Bayadere Novelty in rich colorings silk mixed would cost double to import to day 45 in

At $1 from $1 75
Fancy Cassimere effects in Dress Goods weights quite proper for tailor-made costumes

At $1.25 from $2.
Brown, black, green, navy blue and bronze. ... Cassimere styles. New ideas and very pretty 48 in

At $1 50 from $3
Self color striped Novelty, two kinds. Very costly goods to make and very effective in weave 50 in

At $1 50 from $2.25
All-wool Covert Cloth, a real bargain one of the finest Coverts made, a light twisted thread and put together for long wearing 46 in

Fashionable Furs

The more you know of Fur values the more you will be astonished at the littleness of Fur prices here. And there's nothing in the stock but the freshest, choicest Furs, newly made, in the height of style.

Women's Thibet Scarfs, 1½ yds. long, are $2 instead of $6. That's about the price-value angle all around.

Russian Lynx Capes, full sweep, broad collar. Newly made
At $6 50 each.
Russian Lynx Capes, extra full sweep
At $9 each.
English Seal Capes, extra full sweep, rich satin linings. Value $25
At $12 each.
Russian Marten Capes, choice linings. The $35 kinds are
At $15 each.
Moire Astrakhan Capes. Have been counted bargains at $30
At $15 each.
Persian Broadtail Capes, choice linings. Latest shapes
At $15 each.
Black Australian Marten Capes, the new sweep. Recently $45
At $25 each.
Persian Lamb Capes at less than the price of the skins
At $25 each.
Moire Astrakhan Coats, 36 in deep, extra full skirts, latest shape and sleeves lined with satin. Recent value $35, now
At $25 each.

Housekeeping Linens

Pushing qualities higher and higher, crowding prices lower and lower—that's the record of the Linen store. A dozen items or a thousand—all tell the same story.

Napkins

Full bleached 19 in Scotch Damask Napkins, $1 15 the doz, worth $1 35
Grass bleached German Damask Napkins, $1 75 the doz, worth $2 50
Dinner size Double Damask Scotch Napkins $2 25 the doz, fair value here $3
Grass bleached ... German Damask Napkins ... the doz ... $3
... Double Damask Scotch Napkins ... the doz, worth $5 75

Table Linens

Cream and white Bohemian table Linen, 64 in at 40c the yd
Grass bleached German Damask Napkins 70 in, 70c the yd, worth 90c
Double Damask German "Barnsley" Table Linens, 62 in, at 85c the yd, worth $1

Hemstitched Dinner Sets

Fine Double Damask with matching Napkins
2½x2½ yds, $12 50 set from $16
2½x3 yds, $14 50 set from $18
2½x3½ yds, $16 50 set from $20
2½x4 yds, $18 50 set from $22

Towels.

At 15c each—Good quality bleached Huckaback Towels, 18x36 in, hemmed ends. Fair value 18c
At 25c each—Fine Irish Huckaback Towels, grass bleached and excellent finish. Fair value 35 and 40c
At 38c each—Fine large Damask Towels 24x50 in. handsome colored borders, worth 50c
At 12½c the yard—Fine China Toweling, 20 in, worth 17c

JOHN WANAMAKER

Have You Read The Philadelphia TIMES This Morning?

THE TIMES is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3 00 per annum, $1 00 for four months, 30 cents per month, delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION twenty four large, handsome pages—168 columns, elegantly illustrated $2 00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday $5 00 per annum, 50 cents per month.

WEEKLY EDITION, 50 cents a year

Address all letters to

THE TIMES,
PHILADELPHIA

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.

Bristol Pa Jan 8th 1894

AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY THE following Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank

ELWOOD BURTON, J P AGNEW M D,
JOHN BURTON, BENJ J TAYLOR,
GEORGE A SHOEMAKER, HARVEY H GILLAM,
EDWARD SWAIN.

And at a meeting of the Directors subsequently held BENJAMIN J TAYLOR was unanimously re elected President.

1 10 4t CHARLES E SCOTT, Cashier

Auditor's Notice.

IN THE ORPHANS COURT OF BUCKS COUNTY

Estate of David P Everitt

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans Court of Bucks county to distribute the balance of $2,?? 62 remaining in the hands of Jesse C Everitt Administrator of David P Everitt deceased hereby gives notice that he will meet all persons interested at his office in the Borough of Bristol on Monday, January 28th 1895, at ten o clock, A M when and where they may attend if they see proper.

A WEIR GILKESON, Auditor

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN THE COUNTY OF BUCKS

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to said Court on Monday, the fourteenth day of January A. D 1895, at 10 o'clock A M under the Incorporation Act of 1874 and the supplements thereto by Andrew Bauer Raymond F Buseman Gustav A Rathke, Ernest Anders and Albert F Yentter for the charter of an intended incorporation to be called The German Evangelical Church of Bristol the character and object of which is the support of public worship according to the faith doctrine the discipline and usages of the Evangelical Lutheran Church as stated in the Symbolical Books and for this purpose to have possess and enjoy all the rights benefits and privileges conferred by the said Act and its supplements.

GILKESON & WRIGHT, Solicitors

Notice of Application for Charter.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on the 17th day January A D 1895 by William G Howell, Walter M Howell, William Griffith B N Phillips and William D Sinclair, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved the 29th day of April 1874 and the supplements thereto for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the Provident Cannel Coal Company the character and object of which is the mining of Coal the manufacture thereof into its products and selling shipping and conveying the same to markets and for these purposes, or any or all of them, to have possess and enjoy all the rights benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and all Acts supplemental thereto or amendatory thereof.

GILKESON & WRIGHT, Solicitors

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE COUNTY OF BUCKS

TO MICHAEL McLAUGHLIN OR HIS LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES

You will take notice that at a Court of Common Pleas held at Doylestown, in and for the County of Bucks on the 13th day of November, 1894 the petition of Lewis H Fish was presented, setting forth that the said Michael McLaughlin had been the legal holder of a certain mortgage, given and executed by John Fish unto the said Michael McLaughlin to secure the sum of $846 00 with interest, bearing date the first day of April A D 1878, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, at Doylestown aforesaid in Mortgage Book No 71, page 416, against three certain lots of land situate upon Spruce street in the Borough of Bristol, and two certain lots of land situate upon Buckley street in the Borough of Bristol, then owned by John Fish, and averring that the said mortgage and all interest thereon had been paid in full, as shown by receipts upon the said mortgage and upon the bond and warrant belonging thereto and praying the Court to make an order to the end that the said mortgage may be satisfied of record by the Recorder of Deeds of Bucks county in accordance with the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Whereupon on die, the Court ordered and directed the Sheriff of Bucks county to serve notice upon Michael McLaughlin, or his legal representatives, if to be found within the County of Bucks, and if not so found then to give public notice to the said Michael McLaughlin or his legal representatives, by advertisement for four successive weeks in the BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE in accordance with the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

You are therefore hereby notified to be and appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Doylestown, in and for the County of Bucks, on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1895, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the petition of the said Lewis H. Fish should not be granted.

ALONZO NICHOLAS, Sheriff
A WEIR GILKESON, Pro Petitioner

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

COCOA

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Miscellaneous

HOLIDAY INFLUENCES

Have touched every stock in the store

Nothing Lagging

Nothing Limping.

Articles for

Xmas Presents.

GLANCE DOWN THE LIST.

Carpets,
Lace Curtains,
Rugs,
Carpet Sweepers,
Portieres,
Ladies' Coats,
Table Covers,
Blankets.
Dress Patterns,
Initial Handkerchiefs,
Embroidery Handkerchiefs,
Metal Pin Trays
Cracker Jars
Decorated Plates,
Japanese Goods,
Head Rests,
Sofa Cushions,
Pocketbooks,
Napkins
Towels,
Table Linen,
Lunch Cloths,
Toilet Sets,
Shaving Sets
Collar and Cuff Boxes,
Kid Gloves,
Silk Garters,
Perfumes and Extracts,
Metal Novelties
Tidies and Scarfs,
Umbrellas and Canes,
Ladies' and Gents' Overgaiters,
Leather Leggings.

J. Wesley Wright,

Next to Canal Bridge,

Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

Until Christmas will keep open to 10 P M

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co

At Bristol in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business, October 2d, 1894

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	$498 884 5
U S bonds to secure circulation	40 000 0
U S Bonds on hand	6 00 0
Premiums on U S Bonds	787 50
Stocks securities etc	59 568 53
Banking house furniture and fixtures	9 560 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)	2 307 79
Due from approved reserve agents	35 358 (
Checks and other cash items	2 141 81
Notes of other National Banks	294 00
Nickels and cents	98 04
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ	
Specie $36 240 00	
Legal tender notes 28 760 00	65,000 00
Redemption fund with U S Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation)	1,800 00
TOTAL	$715,803 36

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	$ 92 220 00
Surplus fund	120,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	15 776 56
National Bank notes outstanding	31,680 00
Due to other National Banks	6 362 24
Due to State Bank and bankers.	416 90
Dividends unpaid	250 80
Individual deposits subject to check	149,634 86
TOTAL	$715,803 36

State of Penna, County of Bucks, ss:
I Charles E Scott Cashier of the above named bank do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES E SCOTT Cashier

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 5th day of October, 1894
W H BOOZ, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest
BENJ J TAYLOR,
L A HOGUET } Directors
EDWARD SWAIN,

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW BOOK

by America's Greatest Humorist

Mark Twain.

Every one of his previous books have had immense sales. His new book surpasses anything he has heretofore written. Two stories in one volume. A Tragedy and a Comedy. A great chance for agents. We give exclusive territory. For terms and full particulars address,
J W KEPLER & Co, 626 Arch St, Phila

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Established 1797. Published every evening. New York's oldest evening newspaper. Subscription price $6 00 per year.

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Published every morning. The leading Republican newspaper of the day. Clean and fearless. Subscription price $3 00 per year.

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New York's most popular Sunday newspaper. The only Republican 2 cent Sunday paper in the United States. 20 to 36 pages. Subscription price, $1 00 per year.

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Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions.
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29 Park Row, New York.

Charles B. Keen & Co.

STOCK BROKERS,

36 S Third St, PHILADELPHIA

Established in 1892. Stocks and Bonds, bought, sold and carried on margin.
Refer by permission to
J H Michener, Pres Bank of North America
C H Banes, Pres Market St National Bank
H M Dechert, Pres Commonwealth Trust Co

C. Williamson,

PAPER HANGER,

Dealer in Wall Papers,
——Cor Mill and Pond Streets
BRISTOL, PA.

Miscellaneous

An Ordinance

Repealing an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance ... the ... of Bristol Borough ... approved the ... day of September, A D 1893

... [illegible]

... day of ... A D 1894
THOMAS B HARKINS, Burgess
Attest—J WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk

An Ordinance

Regulating the granting of permits for the erection or alteration of buildings in the Borough of Bristol

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol do ordain

SECTION 1 That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to erect, construct or alter any store house, factory, dwelling house or any other building within the corporate limits of the Borough of Bristol without first having first taken out a permit therefor as herein after provided.

SEC 2 That whenever any person or persons, firm or corporation shall desire to ... or ... any dwelling ... or ... corporate building ... make application in writing to the Town Clerk for a permit for that purpose ... application shall be made ... form ... approved by the Committee of Streets and Highways of the Borough Council and furnished to applicants free of charge, and shall set forth name of the applicant whether owner or contractor the location of the building proposed to be erected ... the name of the owner thereof the ... or fraction of the street ... of the proposed additions or alterations with the ... of said new buildings ... shall be set forth ... number of ... in the public street ... used for the ... of ... storage of building material and the length of time for which it is desired to use such part of the highway.

SEC 3 ... upon ... shall ... permit ... of the following ... to wit

For ... new building ... of ... construction shall ... one thousand (1 000) dollars ... three (3) dollars.

For each new building costing over one thousand (1 000) dollars and not exceeding five thousand (5 000) dollars six (6) dollars.

For ... building costing over five thousand (5 000) dollars ... ten (10 00) dollars ... ten (10) dollars.

For each new building costing over fifteen thousand (15 000) dollars ... fifty (50) cents.

For alterations ... not exceeding one thousand (1 000) dollars two (2) dollars.

For the alteration of old buildings where cost exceeds ... (1 000) dollars ... five hundred (500) dollars ... twenty five (25) cents.

For use of street for depositing material, ... per week per lineal foot ... for less space than five lineal feet or less sum than fifty (50) cents per week or fraction thereof. PROVIDED that no permit shall be granted for the use or occupancy of any street line or alley for a longer period than four months at one time and PROVIDED FURTHER that no permit for such use or occupancy shall be construed to release from any loss or damage to which any owner or contractor may become liable on account of such use or occupancy as provided by virtue of permits granted under the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC 4 That any individual, firm or corporation who shall erect construct, alter or repair any dwelling house store house, factory or other building within the limits of the Borough ... without ... permit ... be subject to a penalty for the use of the Borough for the sum of Fifty Dollars to be recovered ... with costs of prosecution.

SEC 5 That the space to be occupied in any public street ... for the temporary storage of building material ... not exceed in length the frontage of the premises about to be built upon or repaired ... in width ... not exceed ... height ... over the curb stone ... along the curb twelve inches high with ... holes ... inches ... feet apart ... be left unencumbered ... material and the ... to be ... of vehicles ... no building material shall be placed within ... stone crossing. Should it be necessary to erect temporary scaffolding over any sidewalk, such scaffolding shall be put up under the direction of the Building Inspector who shall see that it is made and maintained safe and so constructed as to allow a clear walkway of not less than seven feet, and that it shall be built so as to give a clear width of not less than six feet of the sidewalk. Any person firm or corporation, owner or contractor, ... failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall forfeit and pay to the use of the Borough Ten Dollars for each day ... the continuance thereof ... with such requirements shall continue to be ... covered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, with costs of prosecution.

SEC 6 That it shall be the duty of persons owners or contractors placing building material or making any excavation upon or across the cartway of any public highway in said Borough to place and keep thereon a lighted lantern of red glass from sunset to sunrise. Where such obstruction or excavation shall exceed ten feet in length or breadth one such lantern shall be placed at each end thereof. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with this section shall forfeit ... for the use of the Borough the sum of Five Dollars to be ... able as debts of like amount are by law recoverable with costs of prosecution.

SEC 7 That no permit shall be issued for the erection of any stable within fifty feet of the line of any street within the Borough aforesaid. PROVIDED that upon corner properties or upon properties adjoining a corner property permits may be issued for the erection of stables within any distance from the street line upon a certificate signed by the Committee on Streets and Highways that application has been made to said Committee for the privilege and that the same has been approved by said Committee.

SEC 8 That an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the granting of building permits in the Borough of Bristol, and fix the price of the same, enacted 13th day of April A D 1874 as well as all other ordinances which in any manner conflict or are inconsistent with the provisions of the foregoing ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Enacted into an Ordinance at the Council Chamber of the Borough of Bristol this 8th day of October A D 1894.

THOMAS B HARKINS, Burgess
Attest—J WESLEY WRIGHT Clerk

Columbia Bicycle

Agent also for

Derby, Hartford, Crescent

And other leading makes ——

NEW AND SECOND-HAND WHEELS on hand at Lowest Prices.

Repairing Promptly Attended to.

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Only 25c PER DOZEN

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Send a cabinet or card picture and I will make you one dozen small photographs handsomely finished, for 25 cents, and return your photograph.

H. VANTINE,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Morrisville, Pa.

Miscellaneous

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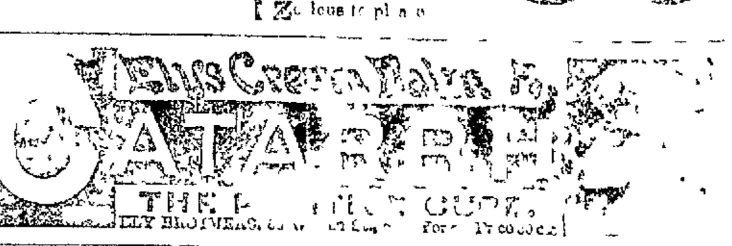
Advertising Cards
Bill eads and Badges
Checks
Dance Orders
Envelopes
Fancy Work
Gummed Labels
... Bills
Illustrated C...
Job Printing
Keno Cuts
Line Printing
Notes ... Legs
... heads
Outlines ...
Pamphlets
Quick Work
Receipts
Society Prints
Tickets and Tags
Unexcelled Work
Visiting Cards
Wedding Invitations
Xpress Receipt
You will ...
Zealous to please

—Visit—

THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

Radcliffe and Walnut Sts.,

Bristol Penna.



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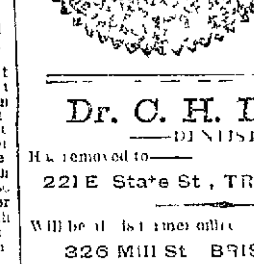
We impart a thorough knowledge of the COMMERCIAL STUDIES at the cost of less time and money than other schools. THOUSANDS owe their success in life (so they say) to the training they received here. We made BREAD WINNERS of them. We want you to know us, write and we will tell you all about this LIVE SCHOOL. N. B. We assist graduates to positions. PALMS BUSINESS COLLEGE, 1708-1710 Chestnut St, Phila



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CANNED GOODS

Sole Agents for THE ... Tomatoes, Juno Peas, ... Lima Beans.

Largest Stock of Reliable Groceries at Lowest Cash Prices.

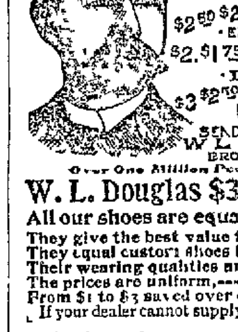
Dr. C. H. DILTS.

—DENTIST—

Has removed to——
221 E State St, TRENTON, N J

Will be at his former office
326 Mill St BRISTOL PA,
Every MONDAY and ...

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE 3 SOLES
$2.50 $2 WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.
$2.$1.75 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3 $2.50 $2 $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the

W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money
They equal custom shoes in style and fit
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed
The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes
If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by

Dealer, whose name will shortly appear here. Agent wanted. Apply at once

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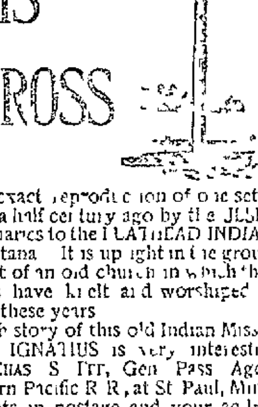

Is the exact reproduction of one set up nearly a half century ago by the JESUIT Missionaries to the FLATHEAD INDIANS in Montana. It is upright in the ground in front of an old church in which the Indians have knelt and worshiped for, Lo, all these years.

The history of this old Indian Mission of ST IGNATIUS is very interesting. Send CHAS S FEE, Gen Pass Agent, Northern Pacific R R, at St Paul, Minn, six cents in postage and your address and he will send you a beautiful booklet with colored illustrations, telling all about this and other old Indian Missions in Montana and Idaho.

Beautiful California.

Parties contemplating coming to the Pacific Coast ... Farmers, Mechanics, Clerks or ... (male or female) for employment to purchase land or engage in business ... money order for Maps, Circulars, Illustrated Books, Papers and General Information of the Pacific Coast. J W REID & CO
1 6 W First Street Los Angeles Cal

Notice of Lost Certificate.

Notice is hereby given that the certificate to two shares of stock in the Bristol Water Company issued to Mary B. Burton having been lost, application for the issue of a new certificate for the said stock has been made and that on and after four weeks from this date the said certificate will be ... unless previously delivered to the undersigned and a new certificate will be issued in place thereof.

ANTHONY ... Administrator
Nov 15, 1894

Special Xmas Offer

Plants in Bloom.

Geraniums,	10c each
Hyacinths,	15c each
Heliothrope,	15c each
Carnations,	20 to 35c each
Rose Bushes,	25c each
Palms and Rubber Plants,	75c and up

CUT FLOWERS

Single and Double Violets. Carnations, Hyacinths and Roses in Varieties

Designs of Immortells for the cemetery, Mistleto, Holly and Laurel Wreathing and Crosses, etc, etc

Churches will receive a special discount. Large stock of Xmas trees, all sizes. Fern dishes filled. Beautiful Jardineirs and Plants for same. My show of Roses and Carnations is well worth seeing.

J. T. DeWITT,

POND STREET.
Above Walnut

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. My Tubular Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. Whispers heard. No pain. Invisible. F. Hiscox, 853 B'way New York, sole depot. Send for book and proofs FREE.

...ce School

... Representative Business School of America for Both Sexes.

... Thirty Years Under One Management.

Thomas May Peirce, A. M., Ph. D.,
Principal and Founder

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

... Graduates are Successfully ... Assisted to Positions.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1894 ... Call or send for descriptive printed matter concerning the School

Cholerine Mixture

is an old and valuable Medicine for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and other troubles of the intestines.

Every family should have it in case of sudden attacks.

50c. a bottle

—at—

Dr. Pursell's Drug Store.

MINSTER & BAKER,

(Successors to Struble & S...)

DEALERS IN

UPPER LEHIGH, LATIMER and HAZLETON

COAL

WOOD, FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

Office: Bath & Otter Sts.

Orders received at L W Minster's Livery Office, Pond Street, near P R R Depot

DO YOU WISH TO LOOK HANDSOME.

Our $3 00 per dozen

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS

Will Produce the Result

Why pay more. They are to the finest made by others who charge higher price

WE LEAD THE LEADERS.
FORTY YEARS EXPERIENCE
TRY US. TRY US.

ENTREKIN,

1204 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1895.

THE WILY HERON.

Wonderful Tricks That Serve to Protect the Bird From Its Enemies.

Nature seems to have provided some animals with wonderful mimetic adaptations to protect them from their enemies. Mr. Hudson cites an example of this. He had fired at a South American heron which was stealing through some rushes, but on coming to the place could see nothing of the bird. He was on the point of turning away when a strange sight met his eyes. This is how he describes the scene:

There stood my heron on a reed no more than eight inches from my knees and on a level with them. The body was erect, and the point of the tail touched the reed grasped by his feet. The long, tapering neck was held stiff, straight and vertical, and the head and beak, instead of being carried obliquely, were also pointing up. From his feet to the tip of his beak there was not a perceptible curve or inequality, but whole was the figure—the exact counterpart—of a straight, tapering rush, the loose plumage being arranged to fill all inequalities. The wings, pressed into the hollow sides, made it impossible to see where the body ended and the neck began, or to distinguish head from neck, or beak from head. This was a front view, and the entire under surface of the bird was thus displayed, all of a uniform dull yellow. Not a movement did the bird make. I placed my hand on the point of his beak and forced the head down till it touched the back. When I withdrew my hand, up flew the head, like a steel spring, to its first position. I repeated the experiment several times, with the same result, the very eyes of the bird appearing all the time perfectly immovable.

But how chanced it that while walking round the bird through the rushes I had not seen his striped back and broad colored sides? Thinking thus, I stepped round to get a side view, when all I could see was the rushlike front of the bird. His motions on the perch as he turned slowly or quickly round, still keeping the edge of the bladelike body before me, corresponded so exactly with my own that I almost doubted if I had moved at all. After watching the bird thus for some time I took him forcibly from the rush and perched him on my hand, when he flew away to some dry grass 50 or 60 yards distant. Here he again practiced his mimetic tricks so ably that I groped about for a quarter of an hour before finding him. I was amazed that a creature apparently so frail should be able to keep the body rigid so long.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

POISONED BIRDS ON HATS.

How the Feathered Creatures Are Treated For Millinery Ornamentation.

"Some ladies are a little squeamish about wearing on their hats birds that have been poisoned," said the manager of a Broadway millinery establishment. "The sparrows, field larks and blackbirds that you see on ladies' hats have been killed by poison.

"The poison is sprinkled among the grain and other feed thrown to them, as you would feed a tame bird. This is easier than trapping, I am told by those who follow the business, and besides when the bird is trapped it beats its wings against its prison, and some of the feathers are destroyed. Some ladies are so sympathetic that they will not wear the bird, taking only its wings. There are others so sympathetic that they will wear neither, buying only the imitation. No; it is not because of cheapness, for imitation birds, to be stylish, are nearly as costly as the others because we must color and tint them to make them look natural. No; we do not color the feathers of the real birds. Nature is a more perfect painter than art.

"When the bird is killed, it is at once mounted, as its warm blood gives a freshness to the feathers than if the mounting is delayed. The beauty of these real birds is their naturalness of color and tint. If you attempt to improve, you destroy, and I cannot see how a woman of fashion will prefer the imitation when the genuine is surely prettier. Their sympathy about the bird having been poisoned is wasted, as the bird is already dead. Yes; I believe this sympathy is often assumed. What are these on my dress? They are fireflies. After being caught they are carefully squeezed to death. Beautiful, are they not? But they look prettier by gaslight."

"No; I do not think the craze for live birds is dying out," said another milliner. "It will last as long as the birds can be had and feathers remain beautiful. No amount of sentiment will prevent a woman's vanity from coming to the front. Just look at some of the reptiles worn. But the reptile craze is not so bad, as they are made of velvet. Horrible enough in design, I must say. But then we sell the ladies what they call for—poisoned birds or velvet reptiles."—New York World.

He Isn't a Groom.

Having a married man for one's "best man" possesses the nameless advantage of giving a good sendoff to the nuptials. One who has tried it knows what to avoid as well as what to do on that trying occasion of "getting married" and must prove a moral support to the always unimportant bridegroom. By the way, what slovenly manner of speech it is to call that individual the "groom!" Good form, not to mention a slight knowledge of the language, should preclude so gross an error as shortening the compound noun, and thereby giving it an entirely different significance. It would be absurd to say "the bride and stableman or coachman," and yet "groom," according to modern etymology, means just about that, and without the prefix is altogether vulgar. Bridegroom is a word as old as the world. Stick to it all and do not be so economical of space or time as to drop the "bride" when the chance comes to use it.—Boston Herald.

She Had Her Doubts.

She held herself so still to catch what he was muttering in his dreams that she hardly breathed.

"Mary"—

"That's me," she thought to herself as there was no occasion for her to think of any one else.

—"Mary must have that new wrap, even though I do have to take it out of the bookkeeper's salary. It is too bad too. He is the only support of a widowed mother."

All was still again. She lay there and thought some more.

"He's just as mean as he can be," she murmured. "I don't believe he was asleep at all."—Indianapolis Journal.

Playing Possum.

Observant Citizen—That seems to be a very thoughtful man in the fourth seat front. Judge?

Conductor—No, capitalist.

"I should have taken him for a judge or a deep student by his straightforward, impressive look."

"Oh, he's only playing make believe that he's paid his fare, but I'll get him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Animal Fasting.

Animals are often able to bear very protracted fasting. In the Italian earthquakes of 1795 two hogs were buried at Soriano in the ruins of a building. They were taken out alive 42 days later, but very lean and weak. A dog, at the same time and place, was buried 23 days and recovered.

On His Last Legs.

"Do you buy rags and bones?"

"Yes, certainly."

"Then put me in the scales, will you?"—Papagallo.

In the Oklahoma Jail.

"How did yo git that pistol bullet in yer lef' lung, Shorty?"

"Didn't say yer honor to the jedge. He was a little irritable that day anyhow."—New York Recorder.

HALF WITTED NED.

The Bear That He Shot Turned Out to Be Three of Them.

Five of us in the late fall of 1892 were in the Muskoka district of Ontario on a deer hunt. One of that number was a half witted youth named Ned, who looked after our log camp.

One night we were later than usual in returning to the "shanty." On arriving it was found empty. The half witted boy had evidently getting frightened, had gone in search of us. A repeating rifle was also missing, so we presumed he had taken it for protection. We started to get supper, when close by rang out the sharp crack of a rifle, in a few seconds another crack, and after a short pause a third one. We grasped our guns and prepared to proceed toward the firing when we heard some one running along the path toward us. Another moment, and Ned rushed into the hut, threw down his gun and rolled on the floor. His eyes were starting from his head and he shook with excitement.

It was a long time before we could gather what he intended to say, but we made out, after a lot of questioning, that he feared something had happened to us and had gone out to look us up. He had walked down the path in the opposite direction to that which we had come in until opposite the old ore pit, where he had seen a bear. This ore pit was well known to us. It had been started, and after excavating a hole about the size of the foundation of a good sized house water was encountered, and it was abandoned. There was only one pathway in which it was possible to ascend and descend from the pit. At the top of this pathway a log covered the way, and it was necessary to climb over this in getting up or down.

Ned told us that the bear just had its head and paws on the log and was coming out when he, only a few feet away, aimed right between its eyes and fired. The bear dropped, and he scarcely pumped the shell out when he heard it scrambling up again. When its head appeared again over the log, he smashed it once more right between the eyes, and once more it tumbled down into the pit. This time he said he went nearer, intending to look into the pit, when up came the bear again, and this time he fired point blank into its head, and once more the bear rolled down.

The mental strain then became too much for him, and he put out for the shanty.

We all heard his story, and notwithstanding our jokes and expressions of unbelief he stuck to it. Next morning, shortly after daybreak, we were passing the old pit when one of our party, jocular in the extreme, suggested that we look into it and see if Ned's bear was still there.

We all looked over the log, and we saw three full sized bears lying dead in a heap, each one shot fairly between the eyes.—Illustrated American.

Brigham Young's Argument.

When Brigham Young was directing the theocratic government of Utah, the Mormon missionaries in England converted a one legged man. This man conceived the idea that the prophet in Salt Lake City might effect a miraculous restoration of the leg which he had lost in an accident, so a month later he presented himself, weary and travel stained, but full of cheerful hope, before the head of the Mormon church and told his desires. The prophet said he would willingly get him a new leg, but begged him first to consider the matter fully. This life, he told him, is but a vale of tears and as nothing compared to eternity. He was making the choice of going through life with one leg and having two after the resurrection or of having two legs through life and three after. The man found the prospect of being a human tripod through all eternity so uncongenial that he accepted with resignation his present lot and excused the prophet from performing the miracle.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Castbay's Famous Race.

When the golfers and gamesters of Baltimore county entertain one with reminiscences of the doughty old Governor Ridgely and the palmy days of Hampton, they do not fail to recall the exploits of the famous horse Castbay and to celebrate with due local pride his last illustrious achievement, when in a steeplechase he broke his leg at the bars and "went on three legs, sir." They had to shoot the plucky fellow where he lay, but not the least among the cherished heirlooms at Hampton is the trophy he bequeathed to the governor—the handsome cup, with its serpent handles, and its domed cover, surmounted by a truncated Pegasus.—"Old Maryland Homes and Ways" in Century.

A Round Billiard Table.

"There is nothing new under the sun," says the Worcester Gazette, "not even a round billiard table. A Boston manufacturer years ago placed two of these tables in a public room in Washington street, in that city. They were perfectly round, without pockets, and although their shape made them look small they probably had about as many square inches of surface as the oblong table of today. The rounding of the cushions must have increased the cost of the tables. No new rules were needed, but the angles were all changed, and at first the game was interesting for that reason."

Their Redeeming Feature.

Mme. Bashleu—I think Ruskin's titles for his books are so happy.

Mme. Smithson—How so?

Mme. Bashleu—When you know the title of one of his books, you always know one of the things it isn't about.—American Reformer.

Very Particular.

The hen roosts at the little village of Luxemburg, just south of Carondelet, were systematically and persistently robbed, and the colored population of New Memphis grew fat and looked prosperous until several farmers from out in Pennsylvania moved into the neighborhood. Shortly after this Captain Sam Boyd, then of the First police district, met an old negro, and the following conversation passed between them:

"How are times down in the country?" asked the captain.

"Porely, sah, porely."

"What is the cause?"

"It's de comin o' deso Pennsylvania Dutch, sah.'

"How did they cause hard times?"

"By t'arin down all de ole smokehouses and chicken houses, sah."

"Why did that make any difference?"

"What? Why did dat make any difference? Sah, da tore down de log houses and put up brick houses, with locks on de door. Da needn't be so particular. Nobody wasn't goin to steal nuthin."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Marooning.

During the palmy days of the buccaneers, when the master found it necessary to restore discipline by punishing one of his cutthroat crew, he used to "maroon" him—that is, set him ashore on some treeless key or coral reef, far out from the mainland. Here the helpless maroon usually anticipated the tardy process of insanity and starvation by drowning himself in the surf. This word "marooning" has been handed down from generation to generation of sallow faced coast dwellers through the 200 years that have flown since the last buccaneer of the Spanish main dangled from a man-of-war's yardarm until of late some enthusiastic camper out, with the purpose of making a more poetic name for his favorite pastime, applied it to the life of the midsummer dwellers on the Florida keys.—Outing.

Buxton's First Case.

When Judge Buxton of North Carolina as a young lawyer made his first appearance at the bar, the solicitor, as is customary in that state, asked him to take charge of a case for him. The young lawyer did his best, and the jury found the defendant, who was charged with some petty misdemeanor, guilty. Soon after one of the jurors, coming round the bar, tapped him on the shoulder. "Buxton," said he, "the jury did not think that man was guilty, but we did not like to discourage a young lawyer."—San Francisco Argonaut.

THE WHIPPING POST.

WHAT IT WAS IN DELAWARE IN THE OLDEN TIME.

In Those Days It Had a Record and a Reputation—Respectable Offenders Could Not Escape It—Instances Related by an Old Time Native.

"It is really too bad, the discredit that has fallen on the whipping post," said an old time native of Delaware. "There was a time when it had a record and a reputation; when people of quality were recognized by it, and it stood not only as the stern and unbending dispenser of justice by the aid of the man who handled the lash, but gave distinction to that man as the purveyor of punishment to many of his fellow citizens who otherwise, owing to wide difference in station, he never could have hoped to meet without taking off his hat and standing aside until they had passed by. This may seem strange to any one who never lived in Delaware in the good old days and when folks were folks, but I remember when some of the Blue Hen's most respectable chickens were put in the pen known as the pillory and made to expiate their offenses against law and morality by a forced embrace of the whipping post. These offenses were worth while. They were, if not the outcome of genius, at least the result of talent that the common mold of transgressors could not be capable of. Then the whipping post was an adjunct of justice that it was pleasant to contemplate.

"See what the whipping post used to be: I remember having seen men who, after being whipped, were by law compelled to wear the letter F (felon) over the backs of their coats as long as they remained within the boundaries of the state.

"In the old time, when Delaware was more rigid in her righteousness than she is today, it was held by those who made and those who administered the laws that dishonesty was much more heinous when engaged in by those placed by social position above want and amid respectable surroundings than when indulged in by those tempted by necessity and evil companionship. Consequently when a prominent citizen was caught stealing or forging his punishment was made heavier and more severe than that meted out to rogues of either of the classes contemptuously known as poor whites or free niggers.

"Toward the close of the last century an eminent and well beloved gentleman of Kent county, a public benefactor distinguished for piety, fell from his high estate. He was a magistrate and noted for wisdom and excellence of judgment. On one occasion there were brought before him in his official capacity some counterfeiters who had been arrested for passing bad money, a large amount of which was found on their persons. The magistrate, as was his duty, took possession of the counterfeit stuff to destroy it, as was the law. The rogues were committed for trial and were subsequently pilloried and whipped. Years afterward the neighborhood was flooded with bogus money. Where it came from was long a puzzle to the authorities who had undertaken to trace its origin, but when its source was at last discovered the discovery fell like a thunderbolt on the community. The responsibility for the prevalence of the counterfeit money was traced to the very magistrate who had committed the culprits for counterfeiting some years before. The discovery was made that, instead of destroying the large amount of spurious money he had confiscated for that ostensible purpose, he had kept it, and biding his time had himself put it in circulation in the county for his financial benefit. But he was so popular and well beloved by his fellow citizens that every effort was made to deliver him from the consequences of his offense, but without avail. He was whipped most severely in the jailyard at Dover, and the officer who inflicted the punishment was so apprehensive that he might be accused by some one of partiality for a rich and respected criminal that he cut so deeply into this man's flesh with his lash that the blood ran off the end of his hands down over his own hands, while the back of the offender was a sight that filled every onlooker with horror.

"It is almost within this generation that a conspicuous and very able politician, a citizen of Wilmington, ran for congress in his district and came within less than half a dozen votes of being elected. He spent in his canvass more money than he could afford. In order to tide over the temporary embarrassment to which this expenditure had brought him he forged the indorsement of a near relative of his, who was a leading Wilmington doctor, to a note and had the note discounted at one of the local banks, intending to take it up before it came to maturity and thus escape the consequences of his act. Unfortunately for him, the teller of the bank knew that this man and the relative whose name was on the note as its indorser had not been on speaking terms for a long time, and he wondered much at the reconciliation this indorsement indicated had taken place between the two men, and meeting the doctor one day his curiosity got the better of him, and he accosted him.

"'Doctor,' said he 'I am glad to see that you and John have made up your quarrel. Your indorsement of his note will help him out.'

"'My indorsement!' said the doctor. 'I have not indorsed for him nor made up with him.'

"The bank teller reported this at the bank, and the maker of the note was charged with forgery. His relative, the doctor, eagerly and willingly came forward and assured the bank that he would make the indorsement good, so that the unfortunate forger might not be exposed and prosecuted, but political enemies of the man were among the directors of the bank, and they insisted that the law should take its course. The culprit was arrested, tried and convicted and sentenced to be publicly whipped. The sentence would have been carried out but for the fact that the wife of the citizen had been a schoolmate and an intimate friend of the wife of the then governor of Delaware. She went to her and appealed to her to use her influence with the governor to pardon her husband, and the wife's appeal moved the governor, who pardoned the man and saved him from the disgrace of the whipping post."—New York Sun.

Not Spending Money For Nothing.

"John," whispered Mrs. Billus at the play, "somebody behind me is making ill natured remarks about my high bonnet. Shall I take it off?"

"Not on your life, Maria" answered Mr. Billus, with a ferocious grin. "That bonnet cost me $28.50, and I want you to get the full worth of the money."—Chicago Tribune.

Elephants annoyed by flies have often been known to break off a branch and use it as a fan.

Beef Eating In Japan.

A Japanese contributor in The Popular Science Monthly says: "When I was a young boy, the custom of eating beef began to spread. As blood was regarded as unclean, and also as Japan had been a strong agricultural country, there was a deep rooted disinclination to eat beef. In this, of course, one has also to recognize the influence of the vegetarian principle of Buddhism, but to anybody who had ever tasted beef it was so delicious that he could hardly control his natural appetite by his religious scruple. My father was one of those who knew its taste, and so now and then we used to treat ourselves to beef. But where did we eat it? We did not eat it inside of the house. We cooked it and ate it in the open air, and in cooking and in eating we did not use the ordinary utensils, but used the special ones kept for the purpose. Why all these things? Because beef was unclean, and we did not like to spread its uncleanliness into our house wherein the 'god's shelf' is kept, and into our ordinary utensils, which might be used in making offerings to the gods. The day when we ate beef my father did not offer lights to the gods nor say evening prayers to them, as he did usually, for he knew he was unclean and could not approach the gods."

FIGHTING FOR LIFE

A SUFFERING WOMAN TESTIFIES.

Mrs. Henrietta Buxton, of Jamaica, N. J., writes: "For a long time I suffered from a disordered stomach. My appetite was gone, and what little I ate distressed me terribly. My health failed rapidly. I became very weak and fearful I should never be well. After reading your 'Guide to Health' I was encouraged to try Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure. Its action was so prompt that I soon felt like a new woman, and am now completely cured."

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ARE WE UNJUST TO OUR OWN?

Maurice Thompson Complains of American Injustice to American Writers.

How can we have poets if we stone them? But maybe we do not care to have poets. That alters the case. In other days it mattered little what Bryant or Longfellow or Holmes wrote, we welcomed it, and our journals gave space for generous appreciation of it. Our children read it; our boys hopped up to the top of the nearest rock and spouted it. What now? Something alien.

Glance at the book advertisements of our leading publishers. It is Doyle or Harraden or Barrie or Stevenson or Crockett or Kipling or Watson or Dobson or Hardy or who not, so that he or she is a foreigner. Even if an American born lives east of the Atlantic it helps him mightily, as everybody knows.

It is not that I love aliens less or compatriots more that I wince and wonder at this state of things. We do not have to disparage the good authors who dwell in foreign lands in order to appreciate those who live next block to us. But why all this insistent, vehement preference for the aliens? Why not, if novelists and poets and essayists must be "boomed" and advertised and rubbed under the nose of the public, do the good turn for our own struggling countrymen and countrywomen?

If it were really true; if critics and publishers did not know that it is not true that American genius is far below European genius and that foreign prose and poetry are incomparably better than what we make at home, there would be solid ground for the present state of things, but we all know better. America is not so far behind in literary genius and achievement. She is not behind at all save in the spirit of independence and self appreciation. We grovel—really a strange freak this in a people absolute masters of the world—at the feet of every clever alien who sends us his book. It is a spectacle our literary reviews dotted with portraits of famous young Englishmen scarcely known in our own country who have come over to lecture to us upon how to write novels or poetry or history. It is a pretty good hint that an American is dead or at least stricken with paralysis, or mayhap the copyright has expired on his books, or he has expatriated himself, when you see his portrait displayed and there are flaring advertisements of his works in the journals of his country.—Maurice Thompson in Independent.

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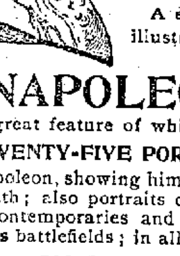

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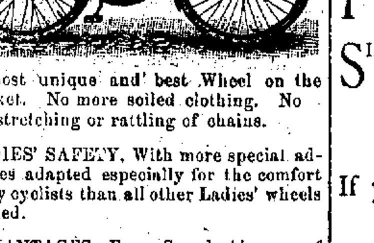

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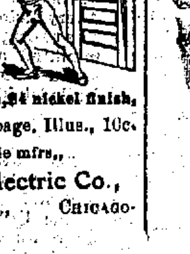

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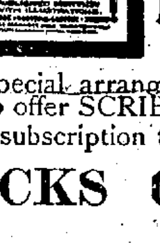

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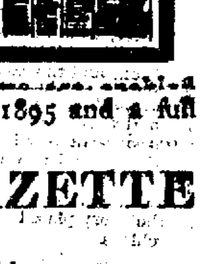

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REMARKABLE INCIDENTS IN THIS LINE RELATED BY HISTORY.

Instances of Decapitated Heads Speaking and Other Marvels Which Have Been Preserved to Us by the Old Chronicles. The Case of Frederick of Baden.

The remarkable experiment made upon the head of the decapitated Abbe Bruneau in France is by no means without precedent. It is impossible to read much in history without coming across curious stories of apparent sensation and thought after execution. Some of them go back to such remote periods that they are in general regarded as deserving to be placed in a category with the wondrous discoveries of Marco Polo and Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, but subsequent explorers have verified many things in the narratives of those two which, at one time, were considered impossibilities, and science may yet demonstrate beyond contradiction the possibility of many startling events narrated as having occurred at executions. The fact remains that for centuries the impression has prevailed among certain scientists that the brain still retains its capacity for thought, and even action, for some moments after its separation from the body, and some of them have made experiments upon the heads of decapitated criminals even more than an hour after execution, and have met with a certain measure of success which partially corroborated their theories.

The curious in such matters will find that historians relate a remarkable instance of speech after execution which recalls the story of the head of the poet musician, Orpheus, which was said to have still murmured the name of his beloved Eurydice after it was thrown into the waters of Hebrus. This instance occurred in the thirteenth century, when Conradin of Swabia and Frederick of Baden were executed on the market place in Naples. These two young princes had invaded the kingdom with an army in defense of Conradin's rights as heir to his father. Having been defeated and captured by the forces of Charles of Anjou, they were held by him prisoners for a year and then condemned to execution.

Barntoned has given a glowing description of the death scene, drawn from contemporary accounts, the center of the market place covered with crimson velvet, the king in a distant tower to see the execution of his will, and the crowd of curious and pitying lookers on. Prince Frederick's head was the first to fall, and the nearer spectators were electrified to hear the quivering lips call twice upon the Virgin, "Maria, Maria!" Conradin was moved by it to forget momentarily his own coming death. Lifting the head he kissed it tenderly and pressed it to his breast, while he deplored aloud that the youthful prince—Frederick had not yet reached his eighteenth year—should have been brought to his death through devotion to himself.

One of the most remarkable records in all history of action after execution is contained in the police archives of the Austrian capital. This is the case of the bandit Schaumburg, who, with four companions, was condemned to death in 1680 for sundry adventures rivaling those of Fra Diavolo. According to this seemingly impossible chronicle, the chief, finding he was to be the first to suffer, demanded one last favor of the presiding judge. This was that his companions should be placed in front of him in a straight line, several feet apart. This having been granted, he then begged that he might attempt their reprieve in the following manner: If, after his head had fallen his body should walk past each comrade in turn, he prayed that the judge should grant an amnesty. That officer, who no doubt thought this quite an impossible feat, agreed to the proposition, and the execution proceeded. ... body bent before the headsman, straightened up after the head had fallen and walked up to each of the other bandits consecutively before it finally fell. The judge made haste to notify the kaiser, and his imperial majesty was pleased to confirm the promise of clemency and to have the story placed on record in the police archives.

In the present century the interesting case of apparent sensation and intelligence after execution has been recorded by M. Pettigaud as having occurred at Saigon, in Anam, where he witnessed the execution of several pirates. His interest and sympathy were excited by the fine physique and manly bearing of the leader of the condemned men, who manifested no fear and met his death with the greatest courage and coolness. The culprits were made to kneel on the sand before the executioner, who, with one expert blow, separated the heads from the bodies. The head of the chief fell almost at the feet of M. Pettigaud, the severed neck resting squarely upon the sand, thus arresting the flow of blood from the arteries. He was horrified to find that the eyes looked up at him with an air of perfect consciousness and intelligence. In order to test the reality of this appearance M. Pettigaud moved to one side and found that the eyes followed his movements. As a further test he then resumed his first position, and the eyes turned slightly, but before regaining their first direction an expression of agony passed over the face, such as might have been produced by suffocation, and the head rolled over on the sand with every appearance of death. From 15 to 20 seconds had elapsed during these observations.

It was possibly this story which induced De Laborde of Paris to make certain experiments upon the severed head of a murderer more than an hour after execution. In this case blood was injected into the arteries, and by means of an opening in the skull it could be seen to circulate. The eyelids opened, and upon the placing of a light before them the pupils of the eyes grew smaller. Possibly had the experiments been made immediately after execution the results might have been much more curious.—Virginia Dare in Philadelphia Times.

The Eggs a Grasshopper Lays.

How many eggs does a grasshopper lay? Mohammed, according to the Caliph Omar, said, when these insects fell upon him, that he could read upon their wings the words: "We are the legions of God, and we bear 99 eggs. When we produce a hundred, we shall devour the world." In a paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Kunckel d'Herculai says that Mohammed was wrong in supposing that the locust laid exactly 99 eggs at a time, although he was quite right in attributing to it extraordinary fecundity. M. Kunckel finds that one of these insects will lay as many as from 500 to 900 eggs during a season of from 10 to 11 months. He points out that if the French government wish to get rid of the locust plague it is particularly advisable to kill the insects just before the season when their eggs are laid.—London News.

Individuality.

"A—I have I," she asked in trembling voice, "the right of suffrage?"

"You have."

"Are you sure?" she faltered. "Is it really true?"

"Yes."

She raised her streaming eyes to heaven.

"At last," she murmured, "at last I may be registered as something besides John Jones and wife."

Then she wept for joy.—Detroit Tribune.

Just Like Him.

She had sent off a telegram and was waiting for an answer. Suddenly the peculiar halting click of the receiving machine sounded in the office, and she said to her companion: "That's from George, I know. I can tell his stutter."—Philadelphia Times.

May Avoid It.

"Whither, dear friend?"

"To Africa."

"Are you crazy? One hundred and thirty degrees in the shade!"

"But I need not go in the shade."—Fliegende Blatter.

THE RAZOR GRINDING TRADE.

Some Odd Facts About an Out of the Way New York Industry.

"We get razors from all over the country," said the proprietor of a razor grinding shop on Center street. "The razor gets worn down so that honing will not suffice to put it in condition, and grinding becomes necessary. The razors get into the barber shops, and the barbers send them to us—that is, they are sent by the out of town barbers. We have a list of regular customers in the city, and our men visit the shops to get the razors in need of repair. All the barbers on Long Island, up the Hudson, in Connecticut and part of New Jersey send their razors to New York, sometimes by express, but most often by messenger. We also get them from the far northwest—Montana and Washington state. It seems strange, doesn't it, that a barber in Wyoming or Oregon has to send his razors from the Pacific coast clear across the continent to the Atlantic to have them put in order? But that is a fact.

"Only the large cities can afford to keep the appliances necessary for the delicate work on finely tempered razors. The principal reason for this is the high price of grindstones and a thorough knowledge of the craft. The only good grindstones for use on razors come from Germany. Ohio has grindstones, but they are inferior for razor sharpening purposes to the German article, no matter what Ohio manufacturers say. Up to ten years ago it was thought the reason that we could not temper our razors as well as they do it in England was because of a peculiar deficiency in our water. That has been proved to be a fallacy, as we now manufacture razors in Massachusetts and in Newark fully as good as any made in England. All English razors, you know, are sent to Germany to be concaved. That is because of the superiority of the German grindstones."—New York World.

BILLS THAT WERE ODD.

So Many That It Was Hard to Find Distinguishing Adjectives For Them.

"That famous scout and man killer, Wild Bill, wasn't Bill at all when you come down to facts. His real name was Jim Hicock," said the old stage driver, Jim Sheridan. "But to be a Bill of some kind was a fashion of his day, and every man out on the western frontier who wanted to be thought a devil of a fellow must take that name, and then he would sit up nights thinking what he should do to get a handle to it. It was rather trying on the English language to furnish adjectives to all the Bills that came along at that time. There were Texas and Arizona Bills, Deadwood and Leadville Bills and Bills from every other county, state, town and territory, Pistol Bills, Curly Bills and Son of a Gun Bills. You'd see fellows wearing something or doing something different from other people so that they could get some distinguishing title to tack on to Bill.

"There was one man who worked at odd jobs round stage stations in New Mexico who wore moccasins in town and out until at last somebody called him Moccasin Bill, and then he was happy. I never knew but one Bill who found fault with his title. He was a worthless fellow who hung about Cheyenne with no business but to forage for free drinks and faro chips. The saloon keepers at last got to calling him Never Pay Bill, and that was too much for him, and he left town.

"But I think the worst case of Bill making I ever saw was in going over the plains in 1871 with a wagon train. There was one fellow along who used to go about with a blanket wrapped around him like a Pawnee Indian. One day he came to me just bursting with pride and satisfaction and said:

"'Do you know the name the boys have given me? They're calling me Blanket Bill.'"—New York Sun.

Plains of Troy.

The plains of Troy, so famed and nourished in ancient days, are now barren and desolate. The sculptor sees no statues, the architect no remains, and the painter anything but a picturesque view. It is fit only for the collegian or the moralist. The classic Scamander is but a muddy stream, winding through an uncultivated plain, covered with stunted oaks, underwood and rushes. At the opposite extremity of the plain stand the tombs of Hector and Achilles, that of the latter near the Hellespont, where the Greek fleet was moored. Near is the grave of his friend, Patroclus. All their glories are now reduced to a few tumuli, about 80 feet high. The Scamander is between 200 and 250 feet broad and very muddy, having the appearance of being much flooded.

Farther up the plain its course becomes undistinguishable among the marshes. After passing a smaller river, you arrive at an ancient tumulus, not far from the shore. What is most striking in this monument is the existence of an arch, which forms an entrance to the center. Above are the remains of a square basement, on which the column of the tomb may have formerly stood. On your return you see the tombs of Achilles and Patroclus and some others.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Southern Limit of the Snow Belt.

The landed surface of the globe is so situated that snow never falls upon more than one-third of its area. In our country snow falls every winter in four-fifths of the states and territories and occasionally in the others, the southern point of Florida being the only section of the whole country in which it was never known. On the west coast snow has fallen as far south as the southern boundary of California. This has occurred but once since the signal service was established in January, 1882. The farthest south on the east coast that snow was ever reported was at Punta Rosa, Fla., about 100 miles from Key West, on Dec. 1, 1876. Along the gulf coast it has been known to fall from Pensacola to Brownsville, Tex.—St Louis Republic.

Homemade Cologne.

A cologne that may be made at home for much less than one would pay for such an article at the druggist's is made from a fluid dram each of the oil of bergamot, orange and rosemary, half a dram of neroli, 4 drops of the essence of lemon and a pint of rectified spirits. Thoroughly dissolve and blend the ingredients, put in a bottle closely corked and covered so as to exclude every particle of air. In about ten weeks the perfume is ready for use.—Kansas City Star.

Maize.

In almost every country in Europe maize is given a distinctive and erroneous name. In Germany and Austria it is called Turkish wheat; in Lorraine it is designated Roman corn; in Tuscany it is Sicilian corn; in Provence it is Barbary corn; the Turks call it Egyptian corn, and in Egypt it is known as Syrian dourra.

A Softened Heart.

Little Dick—Mamma, may I go and play with Bobby Upton and stay there to dinner if they ask me?

Mamma—I thought you didn't like Bobby Upton.

"I didn't, but as I passed his house just now my heart softened toward him."

"Did he look lonely?"

"No'm, he looked happy."

"What about?"

"He said his mother was makin apple dumplin's."—Good News.

Cape Henlopen, Delaware, was named from a Dutch expression, en lofen, to run in, meaning the entrance to a harbor. It was first called Cape Cornelius, after a Dutch admiral.

Rye is believed to be one of the most modern of grains. It was not known to the Egyptians. No ancient nation has a name for it before the days of the Roman empire.

Governor William Paterson of New Jersey was so popular that his name was given to the city.

DRUMMERS AFLOAT.

SALESMEN WHO WORK THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI BOATS.

Continually Going Down the Rivers to New Orleans Selling Goods on Board and Ashore—One Man Who Had the Boat Stop to Let Him Sell a Gun.

"Say, what would you think of going up in one of the big Albany day boats and having her stop and set you ashore long enough to sell a gun to a countryman, then pick you up again and go on?"

Such a question could be asked only by a commercial traveler. It would be unjust to him to say that the little bottle of wine with a half dollar table d'hote dinner made him talkative, because he is always talkative, always interesting, too, and full of good stories.

"Knock you crazy, wouldn't it?" he went on, not expecting any answer beyond a look of surprise. "Of course it would. But I had just that thing happen to me down on the Ohio river some weeks ago. That's my country for business—the Ohio and the Mississippi basin and all the other basins in that region. It's about the finest racket that any traveling man in this country has too. I take a boat at Pittsburg, and with two changes I go right through to New Orleans, putting in a little time at every town on the way. I reckon four or five weeks for the trip and from eight to ten trips a year.

"There are—well, I can't say just how many of us work the river boats. I never strike a boat without meeting two or three others, and, to draw it mild, I should say there were several hundred. It's just like a profession, the river business is—takes a long time to get into it, but when you once get there you're solid. It's a snap when you have the right line. You don't want to go down there selling French clocks or ball slippers, you know. In my line—light hardware, cutlery and firearms—it's about as soft a berth as a man could crawl into. Come back by the river? Of course I don't. It would take me, say, a month to get from New Orleans to Cincinnati by boat, and that would be a month wasted.

"I make up my list and have the goods boxed and shipped to Pittsburg about three days before I am ready to start. My business is not in full swing till I get to Cincinnati. That's where the big Ohio river packets start from, and to one of them my goods are transferred. I don't go through to New Orleans on that boat, only to Memphis, because the Ohio river boats don't make many stops after they get into the Mississippi.

"No matter what boat I take from Cincinnati, there's sure to be a queer lot of passengers on her. Nobody is supposed to travel by the boats nowadays who can afford to ride in the cars. Last time down was right in the swamper season, and we had about 80 of them on board. You'd think from their appearance that the swampers were a lot of daredevil cowboys hungry for a fight, but they're not. There's always work to be had in the swamps of Louisiana, especially along the Red river, cutting lumber for barrel staves and shingles, and when winter comes on in the north hundreds of farmer boys in Ohio and Indiana and Illinois go down in the boats and put in a winter's work in the swamps. They're the swampers. They're great on guns and pistols and knives, not for fighting, but to give them a real sporty appearance, I suppose, and I work my cards to sell them all I can. It's very much like peddling, to be sure. Sometimes I sell as much as $600 or $800 worth on the boat between Cincinnati and Memphis. The swampers haven't got any money, but pay with orders on their employers.

"This work on the boat of course is only side show. My main business is in the towns. How long the boat stops at a place depends entirely upon how much freight there is to take on. At least it's supposed to depend on that, but sometimes it depends more upon the commercial travelers on board, as you shall see. We're approaching Shawneetown, on the Illinois shore, let us say, and when we get up close enough we see that there's very little freight for us, not enough to keep us more than 10 or 15 minutes. There are, we'll say, four commercial men on board, and we all want to spend two or three hours in Shawneetown. We get right down into our pockets and pull out about a dollar apiece and put the money where it will do the most good, no matter where, but somehow the boat is delayed, and we do our business on shore. At the next landing there may be enough freight to keep us four or five hours, and we don't have to spend any money there.

"I was going to tell you about stopping the boat and setting me ashore while I sold a gun to a countryman. I don't suppose such a thing could happen anywhere in the world except along the Ohio river. We were poking along one morning pretty close to the Kentucky shore somewhere between Owensboro and Evansville. The river is very wide there and in some places almost six feet deep. I was up on the Texas deck leaning against one of the pilot house windows talking to the captain when I happened to see an old chap walking along the shore with a gun over his shoulder. The captain was a great friend of mine, and just for a joke I said to him, 'Say, cap, I wish you'd stop the boat while I go ashore and sell that follow a decent gun.'

"Well, sir, the words were hardly out of my mouth before the captain's hand was on the whistle cord, and the old thing gave a most unearthly screech. It was the big whistle, you understand, that they blow only when they're going to make a landing. Most of these boats carry two whistles—one for ordinary use and a diabolical one of about 9,000 horsepower to let people know they're going to make a landing. The old fellow on shore acted surprised, but he was no more surprised than I was. They set me ashore, and I braced the old hunter, and in mighty short order I sold him a breechloading shotgun. I had to wait nearly half an hour, too, while he went up to his house to get the money. When I got back to the boat, they started her up again, and away we went."—New York Sun.

No "Old Home."

The condition of the unhappy city people who were not brought up in the country, and who consequently have no "old home" to go to, turning their backs upon the turmoil of the city, is well represented by a little scene reported in a Parisian paper:

In the St. Lazare station a man meets a friend hurrying, with a beaming face, to get a train.

"Ah," he says, "are you going away?"

"Yes; I'm going to spend a few weeks at my birthplace—my old home."

"Happy mortal!" exclaims the first man, with a sigh of envy.

"Why, are you unable to do the same?"

"Unable, man! I was born in Paris!"

Probing the Mystery of Ether.

The bequest of $115,000 which the late Robert Stanton Avery left in his will to the Smithsonian institution for "lectures and treatises upon and concerning those mechanical laws which govern ethereal mediums" might appear at first blush to be the testamentary whim of a very ethereal personage. The value of this scientific legacy, however, may prove incalculable from the standpoint of America's position in the world of science. The mystery of ether—that unknown, hypothetical medium for all the waves of heat, light, sound, magnetism and electricity—lies at the bottom of the secret of nature, and the Avery endowment may yet be the incentive to original research which shall take mankind a step nearer to the sources of world energy and force transmission.—Philadelphia Record.

The Reason.

The Author (to the printer)—Why do you not increase the wages of your compositors?

The Printer (to the author)—Because since we are printing your sensational novel they are constantly falling asleep.—Paris Revue Anecdotique.

PURPLE ASTERS.

In cool of wood, the shades among,
Where late is heard the robin's song,
There, there the purple asters throng,
In breeze ne'er fail to nod,
Along with goldenrod!

'Mid grasses rank, the purple stars,
Where sunlight falls in golden bars,
Where naught the peace and quiet mars,
We count them even odd,
Along with goldenrod!

Intwined with daisies, mulberries,
White morning glories, too, may kiss,
With golden centers, purple bliss,
Wild, fair, they gleam from sod,
Along with goldenrod!
—Florence Cone in Good Housekeeping.

ELECTRIC SHOCKS.

London Lancet's Rules For the Treatment of Accident Cases.

The London Lancet gives some directions for the treatment of persons severely shocked that may be of a little use to men on electric railway work, although shocks from 500 volt circuits will rarely be as severe as those implied in the rules. The rules will, however, give new men a general idea of some of the precautions to be employed. One of the principal difficulties is in getting a man off a live wire, and this operation is well covered by the instructions. The treatment after this is done is much the same as for drowning. The rules are:

First.—Break the circuit at once if there be an interrupter close at hand and you know how to use it. If not, lose no time, but proceed to rule 2.

Second.—Do not touch the man's body with your bare hands, but if india rubber gloves are not at hand pull him off the cable by his coattail or fold your coat or some dry article into two or three thicknesses, and using this as a pad to take hold of the body pull it away from the circuit and resort to rule 5.

Third.—If unable to get him off, raise with covered hands that part of the body which is touching the earth or one of the poles of circuit. This will break the circuit, and it will usually be thus possible to get him easily away, and if so proceed to rule 5.

Fourth.—If still unsuccessful, make another pad, and placing it between the ground and that part of the body in contact with the ground continue your efforts to detach him.

Fifth.—Having pulled him away from the cable, free his neck from clothing and treat the case as one of drowning, one method being as follows:

Sixth.—Open his mouth, and taking hold of the front part of tongue with your fingers (covered with a handkerchief if you have one) draw the tongue forward and gradually let it go back 16 times a minute. Be sure that the root of the tongue is acted upon and drawn forward. If the teeth are clinched and you cannot get them apart with your fingers, gently separate them with the handle of your pocketknife or by a small piece of wood, cork, etc.

Seventh.—Resist the efforts of the bystanders to pour stimulants down his throat until a medical man arrives and "takes over" the case.

Pride Humbled.

She entered the hardware store with the air of one who confers a favor on the earth by continuing to exist upon it. She was as portly as middle age and high living could make her and as slender as French stays and a tailor made gown could force her to be. She looked through the clerk with her lorgnette and then said:

"Have you alabaster plates and cooking utensils?"

"Alabaster!" faltered the clerk. "I don't think we have, madam."

"Surely you have," she retorted wearily, as one who is very tired of having to teach people what they ought to know themselves. "All stores must keep them. They are quite common."

"We do not," replied the clerk deferentially, "or at least we do not call them by that name."

"Probably not," said madam contemptuously. "Then see if you recognize them under the name of fireproof!"

"Oh," cried the clerk, a great light breaking in upon his brain. "You meant asbestus, not alabaster."

And for the next 15 minutes the stout, imposing lady had a little less the air of conferring a favor upon the community by living.—New York World.

Why She Changed Cars.

There was a precocious youngster on a suburban train the other day who furnished the passengers with considerable amusement. His mother, desiring to ask the conductor a question concerning cars, told her only son to hail him when he passed by. The blue uniformed man with a punch soon appeared. "Say, mister, my mother wants to see you," exclaimed the young scion in a voice loud enough to be heard all over the car.

The conductor, who was busy, replied, "I'll be back in a minute."

This did not satisfy mamma's pet, for as the conductor reached the end of the car he exclaimed in a loud voice:

"You had better hurry up, or you'll get it where the chicken got the ax!"

The passengers laughed loudly, while the mother of the enfant terrible remembered that she was in the wrong car.—Boston Traveller.

A Vice President.

Chancellor MacCracken of the New York university is a fine speaker. He believes a speech or address can be made 10 per cent more attractive by a short story having a refined undercurrent of humor. In an address before the Ohio society Chancellor MacCracken told of his connection with the Society For the Prevention of Crime. "While I did not figure prominently in the work of the society," said he, "I was nevertheless actively engaged—that is, actively for one in my position. You know I am vice president of the society. A vice president's office has been well defined as an office of suspended animation."

Left Behind.

An Irishman got out of a carriage at a railway station for refreshments, but unfortunately the bell rang, and the train left before he had finished his repast. "Hould on!" cried Pat as he ran after the train like a madman. "Hould on, ye murderin old stame engine! Ye've got a passenger aboard that's left behind!"—London Tit-Bits.

A wheat grain consists of three rows of cells, forming the covering, or bran, within which are four rows, containing mostly starch.

La Moille river, in Vermont, was at first called La Monette, "the sea gull," from the great abundance of these birds.

Alexander the Great was accustomed to beat his wives with the flat of his sword whenever they "talked back" at him.

Very Tired Indeed.

It has remained for a little girl in Brooklyn to nearly if not quite equal a famous witticism of Leigh Hunt. Of course she spoke in childish innocence, where the English essayist and wit used his ripened intellect.

Hunt, in describing an exceedingly warm day, it will be remembered, spoke of it as one which tempted him to strip off his flesh and sit in his bones.

The dear little Brooklyn miss had been romping and running all day. Toward nightfall her father met her. "Are you not very tired, little one?" he asked.

"Oh, not so very tired, papa," she replied. Then in a burst of confidence she whispered, "Only I do feel as though I'd like to take my legs off and carry them awhile."—New York Herald.

Not In His Way.

"Is my hat in your way?" inquired the sweet girl in the parquet seat as she turned and spoke to the man behind.

"Not at all," said the man behind grumpily as he surveyed her big hat and grabbed up his overcoat. "My way lies toward the box office to get my seat changed."—Chicago Record.

Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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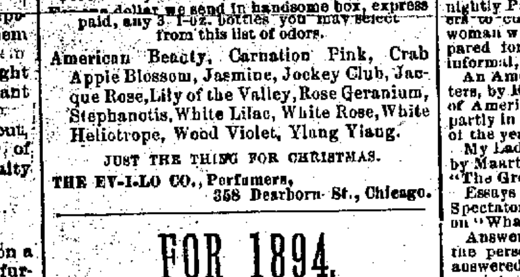

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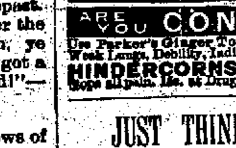

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Harper's Magazine. IN 1895.

The Simpletons, a new novel by THOMAS HARDY, will be begun in the December Number, 1894, and continued to November, 1895. Whoever may be one's favorite among English novelists, it will be conceded by all critics that Thomas Hardy stands foremost as a master artist in fiction, and The Simpletons may be expected to arouse enthusiasm not inferior in degree to that which has marked Trilby—the most successful story of the year. Another leading feature will be the Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc, by the Sieur Louis de Conte, Her Page and Secretary, under which guise the most popular of living American magazine writers will present the story of the Maid of Orleans. In the January Number will appear a profusely illustrated paper on Charleston and the Carolinas, the first of a series of Southern Papers.

Northern Africa is attracting more attention than at any other time since it was the seat of empires. The next volume of HARPER'S MAGAZINE will contain four illustrated articles on this region, and three of them will depict the present life there. Julian Ralph will prepare for the MAGAZINE a series of eight stories, depicting typical phases of Chinese Life and Manners. Besides the long stories, there will begin in the January Number the first chapters of A Three-Part Novelette, by Richard Harding Davis—the longest work yet attempted by this writer. Complete short stories by popular writers will continue to be a feature of the MAGAZINE.

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Harper's Bazar. IN 1895.

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An American Serial, Doctor Warrick's Daughters, by Rebecca Harding Davis, a strong novel of American life, partly in Pennsylvania and partly in the far South, will occupy the last half of the year.

My Lady Nobody, an intensely exciting novel, by Maarten Maartens, author of "God's Fool," "The Greater Glory," etc., will begin the year.

Essays and Social Chats. To this department Spectator will contribute her charming papers on "What We are Doing" in New York society.

Answers to Correspondents. Questions receive the personal attention of the editor, and are answered at the earliest possible date after their receipt.

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Harper's Weekly. IN 1895.

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During 1895 every vital question will be discussed with vigor and without prejudice in the editorial columns, and also in special articles by the highest authorities in each department. Portraits of the men and women who are making history, and powerful and caustic political cartoons, will continue to be characteristic features. This Busy World, with its keen and kindly comment on the lesser doings of the day, will remain a regular department.

Fiction. There will be two powerful serials, both handsomely illustrated—The Red Cockade, a stirring romance of olden days by Stanly J. Weyman, and a novel of New York, entitled The Son of His Father, by Brander Matthews—several novelettes, and many short stories by popular writers.

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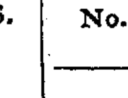

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